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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

VOL. XXXIV NO. 243 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1946 Price: 2 Annas

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EAST BENGAL SHADOWS OVER DELHI

Congress Executive Reviews Situation

NOAKHALI REACTIONS IN DELHI PARLEYS

Categorical Assurances From League Demanded

NEW DELHI, October 23. (A.P.I.) The situation in East Bengal which Congress circles regard as most distressing, was the dominant subject discussed at the five-hour meeting of the Congress Working Committee this afternoon. Though first-hand reports from Acharya Kripalani are awaited, the accounts already published including the Bengal Premier's statements reveal facts which, according to Congress circles, form a sufficiently firm basis for expression of Congress opinion.

NEED FOR LEAGUE'S ASSURANCES

The Working Committee's resolution is expected to be out to-morrow, but Congress quarters strongly feel that the situation calls for more than a resolution and is charged with grave possibility of adverse repercussions at the Centre and in the Provinces.

It is believed that the Congress has asked for positive and categorical assurances which would wipe out the effect of recent speeches by Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the happenings in Noakhali and elsewhere.

Mahatma Gandhi, whose distress is the acutest, is reported to have expressed readiness to visit East Bengal at the earliest possible moment, but he may defer his departure till after Acharya Kripalani arrives in Delhi as he is expected to do by Friday.

BATTLE OVER PORTFOLIOS

Against the grim background of happenings in East Bengal, questions relating to the Assignment of portfolios to the Muslim League members was considered by the Working Committee. It appears that the views of both the Congress and the League on this matter have been conveyed to the Viceroy today. It is understood that Pandit Nehru, had a talk with the Viceroy following the weekly Cabinet meeting. Later in the day, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan together saw the Viceroy.

It is believed that the League has put forward a claim for an equitable share of what it looks upon as important portfolios,

(Continued on Page 6)

That Ex-M. L. A. Arrested

CHANDPUR, October 23. (A.P.I.): The ex-M. L. A. of Noakhali, whose inflamatory speeches are alleged to be the chief cause of the unfortunate happenings in Noakhali and Tipperah Districts, was arrested yesterday evening, learns the Associated Press of India from authoritative sources.

He has since been removed to Comilla where a long charge-sheet is reported to be awaiting him.

KRIPALANI IN CHANDPUR

Breaks Through Hoodlum Cordon And Enters Interior

CALCUTTA, October 23. (A.P.A.): The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee office here said that, according to a telephonic communication received by them, Congress President Acharya Kripalani, with the party accompanying him, has "broken through the cordon alleged to have been thrown by hoodlums and entered the interior of Chandpur (Tipperah) yesterday."

The B. P. C. C. office added that the Congress President is next proceeding to Noakhali.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

Status Raised To Embassy

Indo-U. S. Agreement On Diplomatic Missions

NEW DELHI, October 23. (A.P.I.): An official *communique* issued today states that the Governments of India and the United States of America have decided to raise the status of their respective diplomatic mission to the rank of embassies.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent-General to the Government of India in the United States, has hitherto represented India at Washington. The United States has been represented in India by Mr. George Merrell, U. S. Commissioner to India at New Delhi.

Following in the text of the *communique:*

"Being desirous of maintaining and further strengthening friendly relations existing between India and the United States of America, the Government of India and the Government of the United States have decided to raise the status of their respective diplomatic missions to the rank of embassies".

Sudan Envoys To Meet Bevin

LONDON, October 23. (A.P.A.): A Sudan Delegation now in London yesterday requested an interview with British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, to discuss the future of the Sudan.

The Delegation, representing six out of the Sudan's seven political parties, includes: Ismail El Azhari, President of the Ashigga Party, Dardiri Ahmad Esmaili, President of the Nile Valley Unity Party, and Mamoud El Fadli, Secretary of the Sudan Guraduates' General Congress.

Kabul Has Eyes On North-West Frontier?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Is the North-West Frontier going to Afghanistan? This is the important question under discussion here. Is the Afghan Government trying to extend its sphere of influence in order to extend its territory upto the Indus is another question asked here.

Pandit Nehru's Frontier tour, it appears, has revealed three sets of views prevailing amongst the tribesmen. One set of views favours amalgamation with Afghanistan as soon as India regains her independence. "We are Afghans. We have close ties of religion and blood with the people living across the border in Afghanistan. In the second, Afghan War we fought alongside the Afghan Government. The so-called allowances are actually tributes paid to us by India. The British Government, under a treaty with us, are pledged to restore to us all settled districts after it leaves India". These were some of the remarks heard in talks with the Maliks in the tribal area.

Another set of views favours independence for Afghan residents in Tribal areas and settled districts. Persons holding these views were opposed to amalgamation with British India. "We have nothing in common with the Congress or the League. We want our own independence", were the sentiments expressed by protagonists of this school of thought.

The third group is supported by the Muslim League and one Malik is reported to have threatened a "Jehad" if Muslims in India are found to be oppressed.

The Congress presumably has not been able to penetrate its influence in tribal territory.

Doles To Preserve Peace

The system of allowances to tribesmen, whom some foreign journalists described as bribesmen, is disclosed here for the first time. Allowances are paid twice a year and work out at rupees two per head per year. The total Afridi male population, it is explained, is three lakhs and six-monthly payments total Rs. 3,15,000. Payments are made in the months of April, May and October. In fact the payments were in progress when Pandit Nehru visited Peshawar. In one case the allowance worked out to less than one rupee per head till 1915, the actual figure being Rs. 4,322 for 4,906 men. In 1915 this was raised to one rupee per head. Small payments called "lungi" are paid to some individuals in addition to which Maliks are given personal allowances ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 twice a year. Maliks also receive five rupees each which works out at Rs. 4,500.

The Frontier Government raises this sum by a levy on wholesale cloth dealers in Peshawar. Tribesmen also receive travelling allowance ranging from annas 8 to rupees three per head, in accordance with the distance they have to travel. Every six months tribesmen, accompanied by Maliks come to Peshawar after depositing their rifles at the Khyber Post. Rifles are returned to them on their homeward journey.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA TO LEAVE FOR BENGAL ON SUNDAY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23. (A.P.I.): It is expected that Mahatma Gandhi will leave Delhi on Sunday, October 27, on a tour of East Bengal.

SAFE FOR REFUGEES

CHANDPUR, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The situation in the disturbed localities is described "under control" and safe for refugees, by an Army Officer accompanying the Divisional Commissioner's party, who toured the interior of Noakhali.

"HORRIBLE"

CHANDPUR, Oct. 23 (API). Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, who returned to Chandpur today after a day's visit to Haimchar and other affected villages under the Chandpur Police Station described what he had seen as "horrible". Beyond this, he declined to say anything.

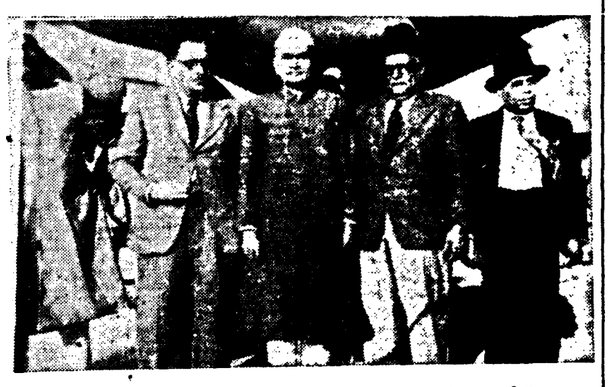
The Congress President proceeded to the affected areas in Noakhali District today.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and party, who arrived here yesterday after a flight over the affected areas, also proceeded on a tour of the interior of Noakhali today.

CEASE-FIRE IN COCHIN-CHINA

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuter). Viet Nam (Republican) troops in Cochin-China have been ordered to cease fire by their Commander-in-Chief, it was learned here today.

Indian Food Delegation To Washington



An Indian Delegation to the preparatory commission for the World's Food Board in Washington headed by Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Development and Justice in the United Provinces Government, accompanied by Mr. A. D. Gorwala, Sir S. V. Ramamurti, and Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, were photographed at the Karachi Airport before their departure to Washington on Friday last.

BRITISH PREMIER DEPLORES MISUSE OF 'VETO'

Call For Review To Rescue Security Council From Being Made Into Nullity

LONDON, October 23. (Reuter): "While the British Government are not at present prepared to move that there should be any change in the United Nations Charter, we certainly are of the opinion that there should be a review of the use of veto with a view to restraining it to its original intention", declared Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, resuming the debate on Foreign Affairs today in the House of Commons.

Their original conception of Security Council was, a body where the Great Powers would meet, exchange points of view, make concessions where necessary and realise that it is more important that the Council should reach a corporate decision than that the view of individual nations should be maintained through thick and thin.

In fact if the Council was to be worked with belief in the domestic method of arriving at results. There must be goodwill and the democratic principle of rights and obligations of the majority and the minority.

The principles of democracy had been well brought out in the debate yesterday. The speech of Mr. Platt Mills had been entirely out of tune with the democratic principles of the Labour Party. It was little more than a reproduction of the propagandist stuff of the Communist Party. He should leave it to the two communist members of Parliament.

"If we are to achieve a peaceful status the diverse characters must be prepared to tolerate each other and work together.

While the British Government and the Government of the United States share common devotion to the principle of freedom and democracy, we have great differences in our economic outlook. Yet, we have every hope that we can work together in seeking to solve the grave economic problems of the world. We believe with the Soviet Government in the principle of control of economic life of the community by the people, for the people, but we are deeply divided from them in the value we place on the liberty of the individual, freedom of speech, and on the conception of democracy.

"At San Francisco, we all regarded the veto as something to be used only in the last resort in extreme cases where the five Great Powers might be involved in conflict. We never conceived that the device would be used constantly whenever a particular Power was not in full agreement with others. Yet, that is just what had happened recently. The

(Continued on Page 4)

LEWIS' THREAT OF COAL STRIKE IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, October 23. (Reuter): Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, hinted that his union would call a strike of 400,000 "soft coal" miners on November 1, if the United States Government did not agree to a conference on that date on new wage demands.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Previous Closing	33.70
Today's Opening	34.00
Difference	+30
Today's Closing	35.00
Difference	+130

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Stock exchange opening prices: General Motors 50-1/8, Anaconda Copper Mining 38-3/8 United States Steel Common 70-3/4 United States Steel preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

"Fears Of Next War Unjustified"

TRUMAN SAYS RUMOURS IMPEDE WORLD RECOVERY

Main Obligations Of U. N. O. Still Remain Unfulfilled

NEW YORK, October 23. (A.P.A.): President Truman today pledged the entire resources of the United States to prevent the eruption of divergent political philosophies from bringing "disaster to the world".

Terming worldwide fears of another war "unwartanted and unjustified", he said that unless war rumours in "certain places" were checked, "they were sure to impede world recovery".

WORLD DISASTER IF U.N.O. BREAKS UP

The President said that "to permit the United Nations to be broken into irreconcilable parts by different political philosophies, would bring disaster to the world".

President Truman said to-day that the majority of the American people, regardless of party, support the United Nations. "They are resolved", he said, "that the United States, to the full limits of its strength, shall contribute to the establishment and the maintenance of a just and lasting peace".

In a speech, prepared for the opening of the Assembly to-day which, he said, "symbolises the abandonment by the United States of the policy of isolation", the President noted that there were people still willing to listen to rumours of war "If these rumours are not checked, they are sure to impede —world recovery", he added.

The United States has no wish to make war, now or in the future, upon any people anywhere in the world." President Truman declared. "The heart of our foreign policy is a sincere desire for peace".

The President said that the Allied failure to make more progress towards the establishment of lasting peace was troubling the American people and added: "Differences have arisen among the Allies. It will not help us to pretend that this is not the case. But it is not necessary to exaggerate differences".

"For my part, I believe that there is no difference in interest that need stand in the way of settling these problems and settling them in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter", the President added.

UNFULFILLED OBLIGATIONS

The President said that the two greatest obligations undertaken by the United Nations towards the removal of the fear of war remained to be fulfilled.

"First", he said, "we must reach agreement on establishing international controls for atomic energy that makes its use for peaceful purposes only, in accord-

(Continued on Page 7)

U. N. O. MAY SPLIT ON THESE

NEW YORK, October 23. (Reuter): Among subjects which might threaten to split the U. N. General Assembly into political rivalries during the next six weeks, observers believe, are: (1). Choice of new members; (2). Report of the Security Council on the last seven months' activity; (3). Trusteeship of territories; (4). Future of refugees from Europe; (5). A Small Power attempt to secure abolition of the Great Powers' veto right.

THE

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NEW YEAR

NOTICE

The office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed to-morrow (Friday, October 25, 1946), on account of the Diwali Holiday and there will, therefore, be no issue of this journal on Saturday next.

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

An infallible remedy for INSANITY, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSOMNIA, NEURASTHENIA and other mental diseases.

The Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Dharwar, writes in his letter dated the 15th July, 1946.

"I am glad to inform you that I have noticed very satisfactory results by using Royapilla pills in various types of insanity."

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(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL).

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A, by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any Schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them".

PROSPECTUS

KHAS SHAMPORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913)

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 9,00,000

Divided into 90,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each payable half on application and half on allotment.

PRESENT ISSUE

90,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

In addition to 55,000 Shares to be allotted as fully paid up to Vendors, the Directors and their friends have agreed to take up 20,000 Ordinary Shares and the same shall be allotted to them in full. Only the 15,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each are now available for allotment to the public.

DIRECTORS

1. LALA RAM SARAN DAS, Merchant, No. 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. Director: 1. Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd. 2. Diamond Tetturiya Colliery Co., Ltd., 3. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd., 4. New Joyrampore Coal Co. Ltd., 5. Bhurangya Coal Co, Ltd., Partner: 6. Ram Saran Das & Bros. Member: Coal Control Board, & Coal Advisory Committee of the Government of India.
2. Mr. B. N. CHATURVEDI, President, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd. 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta. Director: 1. Bengal Central Bank Ltd., 2. Indian Machinery Ltd., 3. Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd., 4. Metal Corporation of India Ltd., 5. Allied Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 6. John Patterson & Co. (India) Ltd., 7. Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd., 8. Jagaldaga Coal Co., Ltd., 9. Bharat Airways Ltd., 10. New Joyrampore Coal Company, Ltd.
3. Mr. S. M. BASU, Solicitor and Partner of Messrs. Charu Chandra Bosu, Solicitors No. 9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Director: 1. Clive Jute Mills Co., Ltd., 2. Atlas Union Jute Press Ltd., 3. Bengal Wire Nails Co., Ltd. 4. Circular Investment Trust Ltd., 5. Calcutta Investment Co., Ltd., 6. Emerald Cotton Mills Ltd. 7. International Industries Ltd., 8. India Jute Trading Co., Ltd., 9. Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd., 10. Lillooah Steel & Wire Co. Ltd., 11. Lucky Trading Co., Ltd. 12. Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd., 13. Popular Jute Trading Co. Ltd., 14. Pioneer Transport Agency Ltd., 15. Shree Luchminarayan Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd., 16. West Laikdih Coal Co., Ltd., 17. West Bokaro Ltd., 18. W. H. Harton & Co., Ltd., 19. International Shipping Co., Ltd., 20. Associated Laikdih Coal Co., Ltd., 21. Hindustan General Trading Co., Ltd., 22. Bengal River Service Co., Ltd., 23. Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd., 24. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd.
4. Mr. JAYANTI LAL OJHA, Merchant, "Security House", 102, Clive Street, Calcutta. Chairman: Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd., Director: 1. Calcutta Safe Deposit Co., Ltd., 2. Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Ltd., 3. Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd., 4. Jote Dhemo Colliery Co., Ltd., 5. New Bansdeopur Coal Co., Ltd., 6. Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., 7. National Metal Industries Ltd., 8. Metal Products Ltd., 9. Singaran Coal Syndicate Ltd., 10. Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd., 11. Amritlal Ojha & Sons. Ltd., 12. Ojha Brothers Ltd., 13. Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd., 14. Indian Shipping Industry Ltd., 15. Indian Enamel Works Ltd., 16. Amritlal Ojha & Co. (Burma) Ltd., 17. New Burma Amrit Sugar Mills Ltd., 18. Bhurangya Coal Co.. Ltd. 19. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd.
5. LALA DEBENDRA NATH, Merchant, 19, Ritchie Road, Calcutta. Director: 1. Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd. 2. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd., 3. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd., Partner: 4. Ramsarandas & Bros.
6. SETH DHANJI RATANJI RATHOR, Colliery Owner, Jharia. Ex-President, Indian Colliery Owners Association. Member: E. I. Railway, Advisory Committee. Director: 1. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd., 2. Diamond Tetturiya Colliery Co., Ltd., 3. Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd., 4. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd.
7. Mr. A. D. RATHOR, Merchant & Colliery Owner, Jharia. Director: 1. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd., 2. Shree Mahesh Coal Trading Co., Ltd. Partner: 3. Diamond Coal Co., Jharia.
8. LALA GURUSHARAN LALL, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta. Director: 1. Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd., Gaya. 2. Ramchandram Nagaram Rice & Oil Mills Ltd., Gaya. 3. Ramchandram Ramcharitarh Shah Oil & Rice Mills Ltd., Gaya, 4. Sodepur Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta. 5. Lac Products Ltd., Calcutta. 6. Krishna Chemical Works Ltd., Calcutta. 7. Bhadani Bros. Ltd., Calcutta (Managing Director) 8. Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta. 9. Bihar Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Calcutta, 10. Hindusthan Coal Co., Ltd., Calcutta. 11. Amrit Banaspati Co., Ltd., Ghaziabad. 12. Arya Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta. 13. Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Bombay., 14. Great Social Life & General Ins. Co., Ltd., Bombay., 15. Hindusthan Commercial Bank Ltd., Cawnpore., 16. Mahaluxmi Bank Ltd., Calcutta., 17. Darjeeling Properties Ltd., Kurseong., 18. John Patterson (India) Ltd., Calcutta., 19. National Metal Industries Ltd., Calcutta., 20. Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Cawnpore. 21. Goenka Commercial Bank Ltd, Darjeeling. 22. Bharat Vegetable Products Ltd., Calcutta. 23. Electric Construction & Equipment Co., Ltd., Calcutta. 24. Sri Radhakrishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta, 25. Discount Bank Of India Ltd., Bombay. 26. The Eastern Shares Exchange Ltd., Calcutta. 27. Chrestian Mica Industries Ltd., Bomchanch. 28. Sijua (Jherria) Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 29. New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd.
9. DEWAN BAHADUR D. D. THACKER, Pure Jharia Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Manbhum, Behar. Director: East Bhuggutdih Colliery Co., Ltd., East Ena Colliery Co., Ltd., New Damagoria Colliery Co., Ltd., East Ekra Colliery Co., Ltd., East Joyramdanga Colliery Ltd. Partner: Pure Jharia Colliery Co. Central Alkusa Colliery Co. Ex-President: Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna. Ex-President: Indian Colliery Owners Association, Ex-Chairman: Indian Mining Federation. First Class: Hony. Magistrate, Dhanbad. Member: Coal Mines Stowing Board.
10. Mr. B. K. MAITRA, Merchant, 50, Ezra Street, Calcutta. Director: West Laikdih Coal Co., Ltd., Associated Laikdih Coal Co., Ltd., Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd.

BANKERS

1. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 101/1, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
2. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., 100, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.

Messrs. DAMODAR CHOWBEY & CO., 7, Lyons Range, CALCUTTA.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. CHARU CHUNDRA BOSU, 9, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. RAMSARANDAS & RATHOR LTD., No. 11, Clive Street CALCUTTA.

AUDITORS

Messrs. H. P. KHANDELWALL & CO., 6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

REGISTERED OFFICE

No. 11, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in detail in the Memorandum of Association (which is attached hereto and forms part hereof) and in particular, for working coal mines and dealing in coal.

Owing to the various Post-War Development schemes and great industrial developments throughout the country, the demands of coal for various industrial purposes will increase tremendously and as such the prospects of the coal industry are particularly bright.

An agreement has been entered into between Messrs. Shampore Coal Co., Ltd., a Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its Registered Office at 102, Clive Street, Calcutta, and the Company dated the 18-10-46 for the purchase of Shampore Colliery consisting of about 2,000 Bighas of coal land at Mouza Shampore, District Manbhum with all machineries, plants and other properties for Rs. 7,20,000/-. The consideration money will be as follows: that is Rs. 1,70,000/- in cash and Rs. 5,50,000/- by allotment of Rs. 55,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10/- each in the capital of the Company.

The above plot contains an area of about 2,000 Bighas coal land. It is situated in Mouza Shampore, District Manbhum.

The total workable reserves of coal of the plot is estimated to be 42080 Lacs tons in solid and 19.6 lacs tons in pillars.

It is expected as per report of the well known expert Mr. Dholakia that the Colliery which is now raising 5/6000 tons per month will increase it to about 10,000 tons when its certain portions are properly dewatered and some new Inclines and Pits are opened out.

There has been no sale of the Coal land proposed to be acquired within the two years preceding the filing of this Prospectus.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors will proceed to allotment and which in the opinion of the Directors should be raised out of the proceeds of this issue in order to provide for the matters referred to in Section 101 of the Indian Companies Act, including the working capital, is share of the nominal value of Rs. 2,50,000/-.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE

The Directors have decided to pay brokerage at the rate of As. -/4/- (four annas) per Ordinary share to recognised brokers and Bankers on allotment made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of such brokers and Bankers.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

It is estimated that the preliminary expenses will not exceed in the aggregate Rs. 10,000/- excluding brokerage on shares and advertisements.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS

The qualification of a Director other than an ex-officio Director shall be the holding in his own right shares in the Company of the face value of Rs. 2,000/-. Every Director shall be paid a fee of Rs. 50/- for each meeting attended by him. If any Director being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services, the Company shall remunerate such Director either by a percentage of profits or fixed remuneration.

MANAGING AGENTS

The Articles of Association provide for the appointment of Messrs. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd. as Managing Agents of the Company from the date of incorporation of the Company for a period of 20 years on the following remuneration:

1. An Office allowance of Rs. 1,250/- per month which shall be raised to Rs. 2,000/- per month if and when the Company will pay dividend at the rate of 7½% per annum or more to the share holders in any year.
2. A Commission of 10 per cent on the nett annual profits of the Company.

"NETT PROFITS" of the Company means the profits of the Company calculated after allowing for all the usual working charges, interest on loans and advances repairs and outgoings, depreciation, bounties or subsidies received from Government or from a public body profits by way of premium on shares sold profits on sale proceeds of forfeited shares or profits from the sale of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company but without any deduction in respect of income-tax or supertax, or any other tax or duty on income or revenue or for expenditure by way of interest on debentures or otherwise on capital account or on account of any sum which may be set aside in each year out of the profits for reserve or any other special fund.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

Lala Ramsarandas, Seth Dhanji Rattanji Rathor and Lala Debendra Nath are interested as Directors of the Company in the remuneration and commission payable to the Managing Agents.

Mr. S. M. Basu is a partner of Messrs. Charu Chundra Bosu, the Solicitors of the Company.

Mr. B. N. Chaturvedi is a partner of Messrs. Damodar Chowbey & Co. the Brokers of the Company.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following agreements have been or will be entered into by the Company.

1. An Agreement between Messrs. Shampore Coal Co., Ltd., of the One Part and the Company of the other part for the purchase of Messrs Shampore Colliery with all its machineries and other properties, dated the 18-10-46
2. An Agreement between the Company of the One Part and the said Messrs. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd., appointing the said Messrs. Ramsarandas & Rathor Ltd. as the Managing Agents of the Company dated 18-10-46.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the said Agreements and copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

VOTING AND RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present in person shall have one vote and upon poll every holder of ordinary shares present in person or by proxy or by attorney shall have one vote for every ordinary share held by him.

The Directors may refuse to register the transfer of any partly paid up shares without assigning any reason therefor. There will be no restriction on transfer of fully paid-up shares.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for shares to be made on the accompanying form or on a similar form and sent in accordance with the directions contained therein with a remittance of the amount payable on application. Application for shares will be received at the offices of the Company and or its Managing Agents and/or at the office of Messrs. Damodar Chowbey & Co. of No. 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta, the Brokers of the Company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment on the shares allotted and any balance thereafter remaining will be returned after payment of remitting charges. Failure to pay any amount due on the shares allotted will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Copies of this announcement and forms of applications for shares can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company, and/or at the office of Messrs. Damodar Chowbey & Co. of No. 7, Lyons Range Calcutta, the Brokers of the Company.

Ram Saran Das,
S. M. Basu,
Jayantilal Ojha,
Debendra Nath,
Dhanji Rattanji Rathor,
B. N. Chaturvedi,
A. D. Rathor,
Gurusharan Lall,
Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker,
B. K. Maitra.

Dated 18th October, 1946.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

No.———— Dated, the————194 .

To

The Directors,
KHAS SHAMPORE COAL COMPANY LIMITED,
11, Clive Street, Calcutta

GENTLEMEN,

I/We enclose herewith cheque No.————on the———— Bank Ltd., for Rs.————or I/We beg to send herewith in cash the sum of Rs————being the required deposit of Rs. 10/- per share on———— Shares in your Company, which I/We request you to allot to me/us and to register my/our name, upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus and I/We hereby agree to accept such allotment of the Shares or any less number allotted to me/us subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
(In block letters)
Father's Name .....
Husband's name
Address .....
Occupation .....
Usual Signature .....
Signature of Witness .....
Occupation .....
Address .....

No receipt will be granted for this deposit.

N.B.: The Subscription list will be closed at 3-0 P.M. on 28th October 1946 but the Directors may stop taking applications earlier if they so desire.

'Untrue And Malicious'

Bombay Govt. Exposes Frontier League Leaders' Propaganda Stories

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A series of untrue and malicious allegations has been strung together and issued in the form of a statement to the Press by Khan Bukht Jamal Khan, leader of the N.W.F.P. Muslim League. He recently visited Bombay ostensibly to inquire into the condition of the Pathan community in the disturbances in the City. His statement has been published by partisan newspapers in Delhi and elsewhere. All the insinuations contained in the statement are baseless and fischievous.

The Government of Bombay has inquired into the specific allegations of the Khan Bahadur.

It is alleged that on the 16th of August, the Muslims of Bombay held a meeting to explain to the public the implications of "Direct Action" when Hindus set a kite flying over their heads with anti-Pakistan inscriptions and still the Muslims remained peaceful.

The Truth is: On the day in question at about 4-30 p.m. crowds of Hindus and Muslims began to collect at Round Temple and Null Bazar owing to the Muslims taking exception to a kite with a Congress Flag being flown from the Hindu locality over the adjoining Muslim locality. An atmosphere of tension was noticeable for some time due to the intervention of the members of the Peace Committee and the Police, and with the kite lowered the situation returned to normal. On account of this tension, Police Guards in the locality were maintained till late at night. The kite did not bear any anti-Pakistan inscriptions.

It is alleged that on the 2nd September when the Muslims hoisted black flags on their buildings, Hindus threw stones at a Muslim boy who was busy hoisting a black flag and stabbed two Muslims. It is further alleged that simultaneously large crowds of Hindus patrolling various streets attacked Muslims with lathis and other weapons, Muslims were forced to retaliate in self-defence, there was a general riot, the Commissioner of Police enforced Curfew order in the parts thickly populated by Muslims, but no Curfew Order was enforced in the Northern part of the City which is thickly populated by Hindus.

In the first place, it is 'not' true that rioting started on the '2nd September.' The immediate cause of the riot was that on the 'morning of the September 1st,' black flags were seen hoisted or strung across public streets in the Muslim locality—particularly from Null Bazar to Bhendi Bazar. At some places, chappals, brooms Gandhi caps and felt hats had been hung. Also garlands of shoes were hung round pictures of revered Indian Leaders. This demonstration in 'advance of September 2nd' revived the tension between Hindus and Muslims. 'In the afternoon' two or three Congress flags were strung across Sandhurst Road on the West of the Round Temple in proximity of the Muslim area. The last flag was actually hoisted at about 4-15 p.m. It being a Sunday, this attracted large Crowds from Golpitha to Bhendi Bazar who were kept on the move only with difficulty. The crowds however reassembled soon after they moved on. Within a few minutes i. e. by about 4-30 p. m. there was stone-throwing at Golpitha, from several directions such as Chimna Butcher Street, Kumbharwada, Sindhi Galli and Teen Batti at the corner of Aika Street. People from Golpitha to Bhendi Bazar began to scatter and immediately information of cases of stabbing at Golpitha and Bhendi Bazar was received. No such incidents as alleged by the Khan Bahadur happened. In spite of the Khan Bahadur's untrue allegation, the Government proposes to refrain from making any more detailed revelations as to which section was aggressive on September 1st or even 2nd.

It is true that Curfew Order was enforced on the 1st day of the rioting in the Southern part of the City, but it is not true that this part of the City is thickly populated by Muslims alone.

It is stated that there was a well known leader who had offered a reward of Rs. 100/- for each member of another community killed and that it was on this information that the police searched his house when a great number of swords and knives were unearthed from his house.

This is untrue. The facts are that on September 28, a boy was arrested at Nagpada while carrying a cloth bag containing 3 daggers and a sword-stick. Enquiry in this case was pursued and 3 places i. e. (1) Anti-Pakistan Front Office, Girgaum (2) Kamathipura 7th Lane and (3) Sawarkar Sadan, Shivaji Park, were searched on the morning of 2-10-46. Nothing incriminating was found at the first two places. At the Sawarkar Sadan, in the room occupied by Volunteers of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Dal were found 7 daggers 2 knuckle dusters, Japanese knife Zip-pole and a long knife with 14" blade and spearhead. Two members of the Dal were arrested. This is all.

The blanket allegation that the "Hindu Police is a party to Hindus and all this is encouraged by the Congress Ministry" is an allegation which has no basis whatsoever in fact. This is apparent from the facts set out in this press note.

I. C. I. Workers' Demands Are Legitimate

Rejection Of Arbitration Puts Company At Bar Of Public Opinion

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, interviewed in connection with the strike at the Imperial Chemicals, Bombay, stated that about 1,250 workers and members of the Imperial Chemicals at Bombay have been on strike from the 16th instant. "The workers have prefaced all their demands with a reasonable challenge to have the whole dispute placed before an impartial arbitration. They demand increased dearness allowance, graded salaries, etc.

I have carefully gone through the informal consultations which the Union of workers and clerical staff carried on with the European heads of the Company even when the management refused to recognise the right of the Union to represent the workers' case. But this big international giant—the I.C.I. (India) Ltd. is only one of its many subsidiaries operating all over the world—refused to arrive at any settlement and tried to create divisions among the workers' ranks.

The demands of the workers are justified and are perfectly legitimate.

This is the first strike in India against this huge British Industrial Monopoly. I fail to understand why a meeting of the Company's employees in the Sunderbai Hall on the 12th instant was banned by the Commissioner of Police.

The workers have, however, managed the strike very successfully and peacefully. The sympathy of every patriotic Indian must go to the workers of this British combine.

STRIKE ENTERS SECOND WEEK

The Joint Secretary of the I.C.I. Unions Joint Advisory Council writes: "Our struggle for existence enters its second week and we are determined to see the struggle through to its end. The Management so far has failed to recruit help from outsiders.

One of our brothers, Gopal, was arrested on a complaint by a blackleg. The case came up for hearing on Wednesday morning and we are glad to announce that Gopal was acquitted honourably.

We have been united and we shall be united." Nothing can ever break our unity. We shall follow the path of non-violence. We ask all to stand firm, calm and resolute."

In another statement the President and Gen. Secretary of the Council say:

"The Company has been making frantic efforts especially at the factory, to recruit black-legs. In this it has miserably failed. On the first day they got a shock when they saw that 99 per cent of the staff and workers were out, whereas they had been hoping for a fairly good proportion of the total staff to be present. On the second and third day they tried to import black-legs, but as a consequence of this, half a dozen men who had reported for duty, walked out in disgust.

The Company should realise by now its tragic blunders. Its obstinacy in not recognising the Unions cannot stand before the bar of public opinion. The sooner they realise this, the better it will be for all concerned. We are prepared to refer the whole dispute to arbitration. If the Management does not respond to this, so much the worse for them.

With full faith in the justice of our cause, let us march on to success, confident that ultimately right will triumph.

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NEHRU TO ADDRESS PRESS ON SATURDAY

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 23.

Pandit Nehru is addressing the Press on Saturday when he is expected to reveal his Frontier tour experiences.

He is also likely to announce an exchange of ambassadors between U. S. A. and India.

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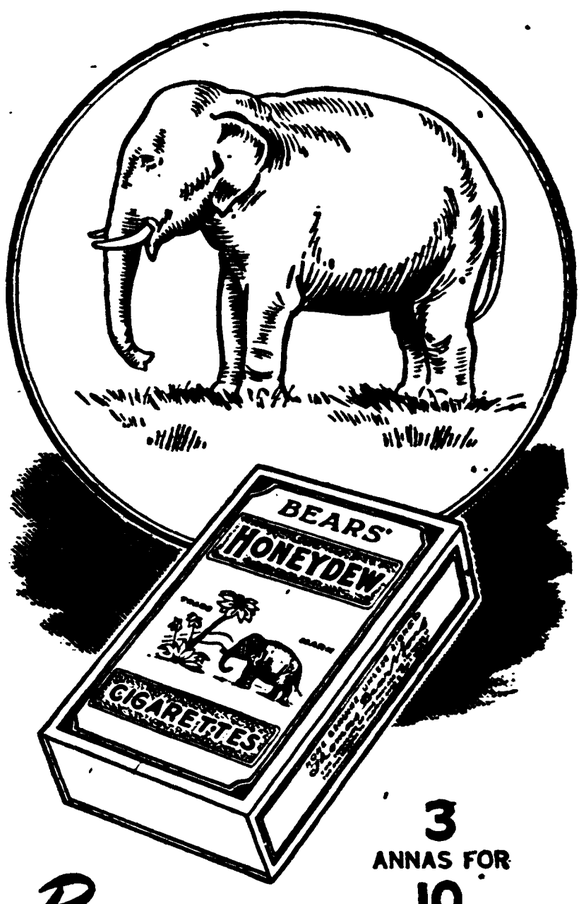

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 30, 2002.
Muslim: Zilkad 28, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 21, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-36 a.m. Sunset: 6-11 p.m.
Hightide: 11-32. Lowtide: 05-26, 17-40.

To-day's Engagements

KALI PUJA BY BOMBAY BENGALI RESIDENTS at Balak Mandir, Kings Circle, Matunga. All Bengalis are requested to gather strong and contribute to the Noakhali Fund at Puja pandal or at the entertainment hall, Khalsa College, Matunga to-night, Ajit Guha Hon. General Secretary.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting to celebrate death Anniversary at Arya Samaj of Swami Dayanand, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 8-30 a.m. to-day when Yagna Bhajan and Katha will be performed.

L.C.H. SOCIETY LIBRARY: "Library Exhibition" between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

MAZDAZNAN today (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Mrs. Minnie S. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Health and Breath Culture."

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Classical music by Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar on Sunday, the 27th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no meeting of the Corporation today (Thur.). The next meeting will be held on Monday (28th Oct.) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

M.C. IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: The November Monthly Meeting of the Improvements Committee will not be held on Tuesday, (5th Nov.) but on Friday (8th Nov.) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY TEXTILE & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION: Members will meet on Deepavali for New Year (Greetings) tomorrow (Friday) at Industrial Service, 20, Hamam Street, Fort, at 10-30 a.m. Mr. F. E. Bharucha, ex-Director of Industries will preside. Mr. M. N. Kulkarni will speak on "Indian Industry and task before us."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams to Bay-Luzon in Luzon Islands in Philippines are now accepted at rates applicable to other offices in Luzon.

RATION DEPT: All Ward and Area Rationing Offices, Civil Supplies Godowns, Government Godowns, Skim Milk Powder Depots in Bombay City and the Suburbs will remain closed on October 24 and 25 which are public holidays on account of Diwali. The Rationing Offices will work with a skeleton staff. All Government Gain Shops in Bombay City and the Suburbs will remain closed on October 25 which is a public holiday on account of New Year Day.

INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION

The General Secretary of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association writes that the General Body meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association will be held at Jamnabhoomi Office, 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on 2nd and 3rd November at 4 p.m., when proposed amendments to the constitution will be considered and the office-bearers and the committee for the year 1946-47 will be elected. The meeting will also consider newsprint situation and also a scheme for starting a Co-operative Society for Indian Languages Newspapers with the immediate object to help the newspapers in securing newsprint and in furthering the interest of the newspaper industry in its business.

Corporator Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Lingaya Puttal Pujare, city Corporator, who was arrested on August 6 on the charge of complicity in the murder of one Hanumantha Erappa, and had since been in police custody, was today ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

Two other accused in this case, Shankar Kushaba Shelar and Gorappa Lingoji, were also released on bail today.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

Miss Khandwalla's Impressions

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla and Mrs. Mintha Lam, representatives of the All-India Women's Council to the Australian Women's Charter Conference held at Sydney in August were felicitated by by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee this evening at the Congress House, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C., presiding.

Speaking on the occasion Miss Khandwalla said that when the people all over the world were gripped with famine and hunger, milk and honey were flowing in Australia. They tried to put forward before the Australians the picture of the acute food shortage in India and she was glad that the Australian women had promised a gift of 50,000 maunds of foodgrains to India.

Relating her experiences at the Women's Conference, she pointed out that the problems of women were fundamentally the same in all the countries. Continuing, she deplored the pathetic state of the text books taught in the Australian schools conveying distorted and lopsided picture of India and her people.

Mrs. Mintha Lam also spoke

ADMIRAL BARRY ARRIVES IN INDIA

Admiral C. B. Barry, Director-General Designate of Deckyards of the Royal Navy and Secretary to Mr. A. V. Alexander, first Lord of Admiralty, photographed at the Karachi Airport on his arrival from London on Friday last on a special mission to Bombay, Colombo, Ceylon, Hongkong and Singapore sponsored by the Admiralty.

Compton Mackenzie Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The well-known author-historian, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, arrived in Bombay today by H. M. T. "Lancashire", to commence work on an official history of India's share in the war effort.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie will tour the country during the winter months to obtain material for his book, the historical facts for which will be supplied by the Historical Section of the Government of India at Simla.

Mr. Mackenzie will spend the first few days of his tour in Bombay Province. During his stay in Bombay, he will interview Sir Andrew Clow, Bombay Governor, the Provincial Ministers and Service Chiefs. He will also visit Poona and Deolali, and inspect the site of the Indian National War Academy at Khandakwasla.

He will reach Delhi about the middle of November.

SHREE KARAN SINGH MILLS

To meet the growing demand in India for Textile Goods Shree Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Srinagar, have embarked on an ambitious programme of expansion. The Company has been re-organised and a new mill is being established near Jammu for spinning, weaving, knitting, bleaching, dyeing and finishing the cloth and yarn made from wool and other fabrics. The capital of the Company has been raised from Rs. five lakhs to Rs. one crore.

The mills, starting in 1938 after registering the Company in October, 1933, have in a short period built a high reputation for its goods. Working with a small unit and with financial resources limited to Rs. five lakhs, the Company was able to give to its share holders a good return; in addition, they have now given bonus shares of the value of over Rs. six lakhs sixty thousand as against the actual paid-up capital of Rs. 4,95,100.

The present mill is situated in Srinagar, about 200 miles from the nearest railhead. The expanded mill is being built at a site acquired by the Company near Jammu, which is on a rail head, this would facilitate transport and at the same time reduce the cost of production.

PAT ON "IMPRESSIONS OF THE TOUR"

Under the auspices of the Progressive Group the Nawab of Pataudi will speak on "Impressions of the tour" on Saturday, October 26 at 4-45 p. m. at the Green's.

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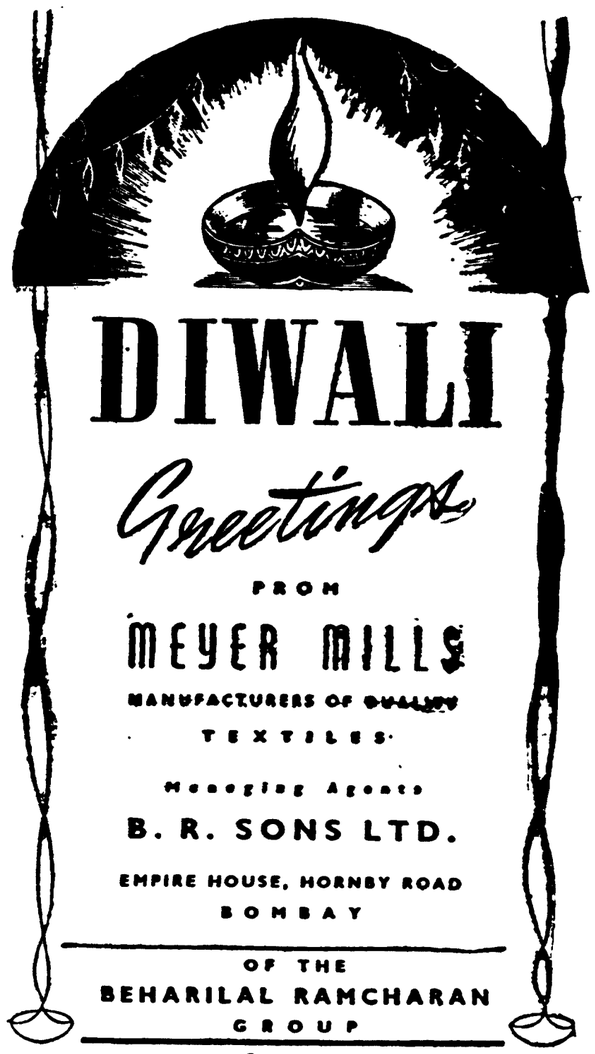

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BRITISH PREMIER DEPLORES MISUSE OF 'VETO'

(Continued From Page 1)

veto was used for every trivial thing that is reducing to nullity the value of the Security Council.

It was created to command confidence as a quasi judicial body in matters of difference between the States involved. It is the desire of the British Government that this body should be returned to and fulfil its original function. Nothing will be so disastrous to the peace of the world as to allow the respect, dignity and power of the Security Council to be brought to nought.

Speaking of the use of veto, Mr. Attlee said: "If the Security Council is only going to be able to decide the line of action in cases where the five great powers have made up their mind in advance and find themselves in agreement before discussion in the Council, occasions on which the Council could reach positive decisions will, I am afraid, be very few.

Proceeding Mr. Attlee said:

"There is in many parts of the world a clash of nationalities and while perhaps the most urgent problem is the future of Europe, there is the challenge of Asia, the Far East, India, Indonesia and Palestine—problems with which we are not dealing today.

"Mr. Bevin has given an account of the many difficulties which attend the effort to bring about peace after a long war. I do not suppose even the most optimistic of us thought we could have cleared off these problems in 15 months."

The major task confronting the world was building peace on a sure foundation, he said.

"We must remove from the peoples of the world the haunting fear of another war. There are many questions that can be settled by agreement between neighbouring States. There are minor and even large matters that can be settled without the intervention of any international authority, but the matters which are to be discussed in New York can only be settled by international acts."

These included dealing with the world problem of shortage of cereals, restrictions, devastated areas, refugees and displaced persons—these were problems quite beyond the scope of any one country to solve inside or outside its own frontier, but they must be solved if the world was to settle down.

"If we are to establish peace we must pay as much attention to economic as to political problems."

Referring to the International Food and Agriculture Conference at Copenhagen and many other national conferences, Mr. Attlee said: "We must accept positive gains against negations, which seem sometimes to be the most prominent feature of international gatherings."

Mr. Attlee declared that the recent actions of the British Government in putting the former German East African colonies of Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons under Trusteeships gave the lie "to the parrot cry of British Imperialism."

Mr. Attlee added: "Danger of war does not lie in the use of troops for police purposes. Indeed, they are so placed in many parts of the world, and in a short time they will be totally removed and a situation needing them will no longer arise, as for instance in Venezia Giulia and Greece. The general position abroad will, of course, be affected by the variety of changes and political developments going on all over the world. What constitutes danger is total mobilised forces".

He added: "Some of those attending the Security Council have been almost without experience of democratic institutions and it is hoped they will learn".

Mr. Attlee further added: "I suppose I have as much dislike of the Franco Regime as anyone in the House. The threat of external interference has strengthened General Franco.

Mr. Winston Churchill reiterated his assertion in the much-publicised speech at Foulton (United States) that the Soviet Union wanted "not war but fruits of war", supported the Labour Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in his criticisms of the use of veto in the Security Council, and launched a strong attack on communism in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Churchill said he hoped that the Greeks would help the new regime and the Government would be broadened "to include all who prefer freedom to ruin and destruction in a communised Balkan Bloc". Conditions in Yugoslavia on which was being converted as far as possible into a communist area, were "sinister and melancholy", while there was discontent in Serbia, "to whose peasant proprietors communist doctrines are unwelcome". The Polish Government in no way represented the Polish nation and he regretted that the Soviet Union had departed from many of the understandings into which they had entered at the Yalta Conference (in which Mr. Churchill took part as British Premier.)

Mr Churchill supported the Government's attitude to Trieste but said as far as he could make out it had no policy towards Palestine. Recalling Mr. Attlee's statement that if the negotiations with Egypt broke down the old 1936 Treaty still stood, he added: "I hope Government will act in this sense".

AMNESTY TO JEWS IMMINENT

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): British quarters believed to-day that the transfer of General Sir Evelyn Barker, who was designated by the Jewish underground as "Enemy Number One", had removed one of the major causes of Anglo-Jewish conflict. Barker's unpopularity resulted from his ban on British soldiers fraternizing with the Jews, which Prime Minister Attlee later rescinded. Reliable sources also believed that the release of the Jewish leaders from detention "now is a matter of only a week or two".

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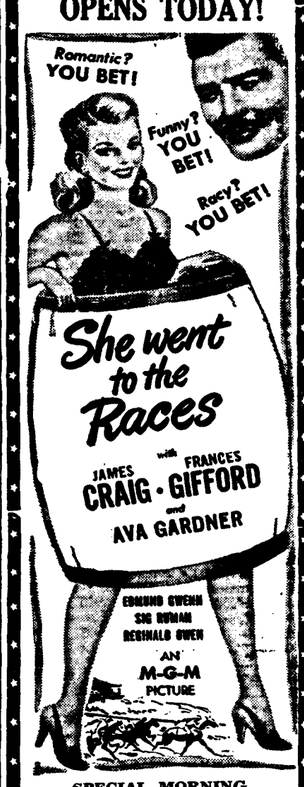
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Sunday:
"KISMET"
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Ronald COLMAN,
Marlene DIETRICH

HOLLYWOOD STAR'S DIWALI MESSAGE

New York, October 23.

Bob Hope, ace comedian, has sent the following message from Hollywood to Paramount's Bombay office:

"THANKS FOR GRAND RECEPTION GIVEN "MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE" AT REGAL, BOMBAY. I WISH ALL MY HINDU PATRONS IN INDIA A HAPPY DIVALI AND A BRIGHT AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR".

Our Readers' Views

"Naturalisation Of Refugees"

Sir,—The issue of 16th instant of your paper contains an article, "OFF MY CHEST," by D. F. Karaka, dealing with the naturalisation of refugees. Being one of them and considering that the naturalisation of several hundred refugees is one of the major problems confronting this country at present, I request the hospitality of your columns for challenging the views expressed in the mentioned article.

Mr. Karaka disapproves the designation "stateless" for refugees of former German nationality. He maintains that the decree of the Nazi Government depriving Jews living abroad of their German nationality was not in accordance with international law and, besides, was repealed by the Allies immediately after the war. To this I have to say that the relations between citizens and their Government are not regulated by international law but by the laws of the respective country. Thus, in 1941, Jews of German nationality became 'de facto' and 'de jure stateless.' If after a lapse of about four years the mentioned decree would have been declared null and void—but I know nothing about it—, it would have remained at the discretion of the individual refugee to reaccept or reject the offered German nationality. Those rejecting it would remain stateless.

Mr. Karaka singles out a certain Czech immigrant, ascertains that he used to be a journalist, refers to the shortage of journalists in Czechoslovakia, and reproaches him for not getting repatriated.—This I recommend to the attention of the Czech Consul, who will certainly be deeply impressed by Mr. Karaka's solicitude for his country.

Mr. Karaka writes: "We want to know more than what appears in the papers" etc.. Who is meant by "we"? Does Mr. Karaka speak in the plural majestatis or has he promoted a society for the prevention of naturalization of aliens?

Mr. Karaka inquires after the administration of internment camps. Having been an inmate of several of them I can satisfy his curiosity by assuring him that they were run quite satisfactorily, but I do not see what this has to do with the problem of naturalisation.

Mr. Karaka suspects the presence of war criminals among refugees. He should not fail to supply details for substantiating this serious accusation.

Mr. Karaka exhorts the Home Secretary to exercise the greatest discretion concerning naturalisation and does "not want to see him naturalise a lot of people who would otherwise not been naturalized". Where and when was "otherwise"? Generally a Government will confer citizenship on immigrants who have lived in their country for a number of years and who apply for it. "Otherwise" and normally a person becomes eligible for British nationality after a five years stay on British territory; but most refugees in India have been here considerably longer than five years.

Mr. Karaka uses the expression "graft" in connection with naturalisation, thus comparing it with a well-known procedure employed in orchards. This is a good idea. Naturalization is comparable with transplantation of shoots from one tree to another, and the former may be as beneficial ethnically as the latter is useful horticulturally.

A. LEISEG.

Cotton Policy

Sir,—"Raising the living standard of the masses" is the slogan of the Interim National Government. How this is achieved by compelling the large masses of cotton growers all over India to sell their produce both at home and abroad at almost half the world price is a puzzle which beats one completely.

The proved cotton statistics show an exportable surplus over Indian mill consumption to the tune of over 2 million bales much of it old crop and orphan cotton and to allow this cotton to rot here by stifling exports in the alleged interests of conserving supply for local mills is, to put it mildly, suicidal both for the country as a whole and for the cotton growers in particular.

In the happy position in which a benign Government have placed them, the millowners are in no hurry to cover their requirements except at 'distress' prices or as near the Government 'floor' as possible.

Now that the war is over and cotton supplies are plentiful, the cotton growers as a class are entitled to demand fairplay and a free market for their produce, and if enriching the masses has any meaning, the exploitation of the cotton growers must cease.

V. M. SARAIYA.

Take A Lesson From Mysore

Sir,—A considerable quantity of sugar and milk is consumed by the hotels and clubs serving tea and refreshments to the public. About fifty per cent of the present consumption could be saved if Government imposed restriction on the hours of service.

During my recent visit to Mysore, I noticed that the hours of service for tea and dinners to the public were controlled by the State. The hotels are open to the public only for a certain limited number of hours. The hours of service for tea and dinners are mutually exclusive.

There is no such restriction in our Provinde, though such a measure would compulsorily save a very large quantity of sugar, milk and foodgrains. I would suggest that tea and hot drinks should be permitted to be served from 6 to 9 hours and from 15 to 19 hours and meals from 10 to 13 hours and again from 19 to 22 hours. Such a measure, besides being conducive to public health would also be in accordance with the declared policy of the Government to improve the economic conditions of the poorer classes, who form the bulk of such customers. It deserves urgent consideration in view of the grave food crisis.

Karwar. S. S. NEJJUR.

No More Control On Jute Export

Govt. Enhance Duty

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (API).—The Government of India have decided to terminate the Jute Export Control Order (1946), with immediate effect, says a Press communique.

At the same time, in order to reduce as far as possible the inflationary effects of uncontrolled export prices, the Government have decided to enhance the export duty on raw jute and jute goods.

The Government of India intend to continue the quantitative control over exports of raw jute and jute goods so that exports of Indian Jute may be equitably distributed among all the countries of the world.

The new rates of export duty on jute and jute goods are as follows:

Raw jute cutting, bale of 400 lbs: The present duty of Re. 1-4-0 raised to Rs. 4-8-0.

All other descriptions of raw jute: The present duty of Rs. 4-8-0 raised to Rs. 15.

Jute manufacturers when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for goods; sacking, ton of 2,240 lbs: present duty of Rs. 20 raised to Rs. 50.

Hessian per ton of 2,240 lbs: present duty of Rs. 20 raised to Rs. 80.

Sugar Prices Enhanced

NEW DELHI: The Government of India have agreed to increase with immediate effect the ex-factory price of sugar from Rs. 15/10/- to Rs. 20/14/- per maund in all Provinces, except the Punjab and N.W.F.P. where the price will be Rs. 24/- per maund, says a Press Note.

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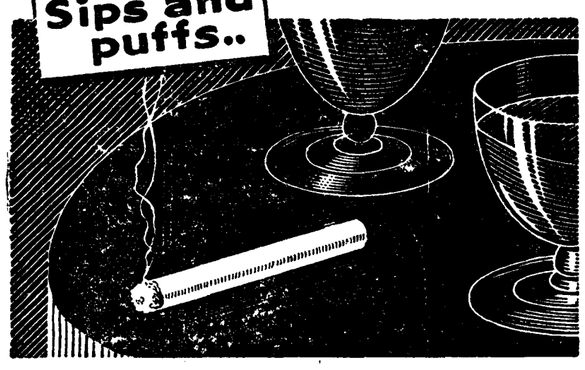

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The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Farcical Meeting Of B. P. O. A.

BY J. C. MAITRA.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association was held at the Governor's Pavilion of the C.C.I. on Friday last. The President, Mr. J. R. D. Tata having tendered his resignation and the Vice-President Dr. S. B. Setna, having absented himself, the meeting elected Mr. Kamlakant Lohana to the chair. If you ask me who is this Lohana, I can only tell you that I have never seen him anywhere near the Olympic Games during my thirty years of sporting life in Bombay. But as a former General Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana he is, I suppose, entitled to claim all knowledge about them. At any rate the members who had gathered at the meeting could not find a more suitable person to occupy the chair.

IS IT JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY?

First of all the Chairman took nearly fifteen minutes to take the cue from Secretary Sohrab Bhoot as to how the meeting should be conducted! His sense of justice and fairplay was brought into prominent relief at the very outset when a member pointed out that one Mr. Haldipur had been arbitrarily deprived of his right of membership of the Association, although no notice had been served on him for any default of payment of fees. The Chairman did not permit the former to argue the case on behalf of the suffer, saying that it was the right of the latter to fight out his own cause—even though Haldipur could not attend the meeting. This was sabotage No. 1.

HOW THE CHAIRMAN SABOTAGED

Then J. Jameson, a member of the Managing Committee, sought information on certain items of expenditure. He had given due notice to the Secretaries. After he had explained that the accounts were not submitted to the Committee when he was present, the Chairman allowed Bhoot to submit the figures before the meeting. But hardly had he started reading them, Lohana changed his mind and said that Jameson and others could get the informations from the office at their leisure! Then where is the sense, I ask in having a rule which permits members to ask questions at the General meeting after the notice? Evidently the Chairman forgot that the statement of accounts might be accepted or rejected by the meeting in the light of the informations given there. Sabotage No. II.

A SMALL MERCY!

The things that went unnoticed and unchallenged were the heads of expenditure in connection with the tour to Bangalore and the Provincial Olympic Games. I understand that some of the "uncomfortable" members of the Committee were kept in the dark as to how the large of sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent on the trip to Bangalore and how the cost of the Provincial Games rose from Rs. 1,685 in 1945 to Rs. 2,925 in 1946! One can only attribute it to the rise in the income from Rs. 2,052 to Rs. 2,976. We may be thankful that the management did not spend the total sum collected for the Bangalore games, viz., Rs. 16,220. If he had done so, nobody would have been permitted to ask why.

J. R. D. QUITS OFFICE

J. R. D. who has at the helm of the Olympic affairs in Bombay for the last few years has now quitted the office. He was so fed up with the manner in which things were going on that he refused to continue any longer. Unable to secure a suitable President in Bombay, Bhoot went as far as Delhi to find the new incumbent in A. S. de Mello. I have no doubt the latter will be a man after Bhoot's heart as he will always be a thousand miles away from the headquarters, so that he will be able to carry on the (mal)administration as he pleased. This will hardly do any good to the Olympic games in Bombay, especially with the experienced men thrown out and a batch of 'noodles' set up in their stead.

Rovers' Cup

B. B. R. C. PREVAIL IN EXTRA TIME

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

B. B. R. C.	1
RANGERS	0

Sixty minutes proved to be insufficient for either side to score even a single goal and so when the referee called for extra time Smith of the B. B. R. C. obliged by netting the only goal of the evening in the first half of the extra time, by beating Hawkswell with a good shot away to his left.

The absence of any score during the scheduled time was due in a certain measure to the efficient manner in which the respective custodians functioned between the bars. Hawkswell of the Rangers and to greater extent Bradley of the B. B. R. C. brought off a number of good saves that deserved all the applause.

Easily the two players during the evening who had forgotten their luck at home were left-outs Preston and Palin. Each made a number of daring attacks at the goal, but unfortunately for the players concerned each time it was just a little too high. On one occasion when he seemed to be reasonably certain of scoring a goal the upright intervened in giving Palin a well-earned goal. His was indeed a creditable performance particularly when one remembers that he was limping throughout the second half and towards the latter part of the first.

A number of chances were, however, lost during the evening by both the set of forwards who on the whole lacked adequate finishing.

Both the pivots of the respective sides lent useful support. Quinton of the soldiers and G. Roas of the Rangers were conspicuous by the large part they played in their sides manoeuvres.

The teams:

B. B. R. C.:— Bradly; McIlworth and Watters; Verth, Quinton and Marshall, Smith, Martindale, Chesters, Paine and Preston.

RANGERS:— Hawkswell; Poole and F. Ross; Firmei, G. Ross and Deatker; Shanahan, Woodcock, Adams, Tully and Palin.

Referee:— Gopalan.

Thursday eveinng at 4 p. m. H. B. T. D. (Deolali) vs. Border Regiment (Services second semi-final) At 5 p. m. Trades vs. Delhi Youngmen (Rovers Cup).

M. C. C. WIN BY AN INNINGS & 308 RUNS

South Australian Country XI Skittled Out

The South Australian Country XI in their second innings were all out for 92 runs.

The Tourists won by an innings and 308 runs.

M.C.C. 487 FOR 6 WKTS. AND DECLARED

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY XI (1ST INNINGS)

White b Wright	32
Horsell c Hutton b Smith	27
Tuck l.b.w. Smith	4
Griffen C. Gibb b Wright	0
Veal, c Hutton b Wright	1
McClean c Hutton b Smith	0
Patterson b Smith	1
Hutchinson c Compton b Smith	3
Corrie c and b Wright	7
Davis l.b.w. Wright	5
Adams not out	2
Extras (byes).	5
Total	87

Fall of wickets: 1 for 59; 2 for 59; 3 for 60; 4 for 64; 5 for 64; 6 for 64; 7 for 69; 9 for 74 and 10 for 87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	7	0	22	0
Bedser	4	0	4	0
Smith	15	6	16	5
Wright	12	3	40	5

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY XI (Second Innings)

White c Gibb by Wright	25
Horsell l.b.w Wright	0
Tuck c Hutton b Wright	30
Griffen l.b.w. Smith	2
Veal b Smith	7
Patterson c Hutton b Smith	0
Hutchinson b Langridge	8
Corrie c Fishlock b Langridge	2
Davis b Langridge	0
Adams b Langridge	0
McClean (not out)	8
Extras	10
Total (all out)	92

Fall of wickets: 1 for 0; 2 for 48; 3 for 61; 4 for 65; 5 for 76; 6 for 76; 7 for 85; 8 for 89; 9 for 92.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Wright 12/3/38/3; Smith 13/4/27/3; Langridge 9/4/17/4.

Byes 9; no ball 1 (Wright.)

M. C. C. Next Match Selection

ADELAIDE, Oct. 23, (Reuter): The M. C. C. team to meet South Australia in the four day match starting here on Friday will be selected from the following:—Hammond (Captain), Yardley, Edrich, Compton, Hutton, Evans Hardstaff, Washbrook, Ikin, Pollard, Langridge and Smith.

It is significant that the MCC do not intend to give Bradman practice against Voce, Bedser and Wright, who are expected to be the MCC three main test bowlers.

With Hammond, Hutton, Washbrook and Compton the team looks very strong in batting.

Edrich will again play as an all-rounder and open the attack with Pollard.

It is expected that Ikin who is showing such promising from will be included.

Miller Gives Up Bowling

SYDNEY, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Keith Miller, the outstanding all-rounder in the Australian Services team which played in England during the war, has arrived here from the United States where he was recently married.

He announced that he will not be bowling in the tests or in any other matches as he wishes to concentrate on batting

MELBOURNE TEST MATCH BROADCAST

MELBOURNE, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Mr John Cain, Premier of Victoria, stated today:—" I have every reason to believe that the Melbourne test match will be broadcast."

The Premier was answered a parliamentary question from the Liberal Party leader, Mr. Holiway, who asked him whether he was aware that Victoria and the rest of the world might be denied the opportunity of listening to the broadcas of the test match owing to Cricket Ground Trustees demand ofr higher broadcast fees.

SHAMBUDHANANDA'S APPEAL

Riot Relief In East Bengal

Swami Sambudhananda, President of the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar writes:—

The man-made calamities that have befallen Noakhali, Tippera and other neighbouring Districts of Eastern Bengal beggar all descriptions. The public are fully aware of the most helpless condition of lacs of sufferers of the afore-said Districts.

The innocent people who are still alive in the affected villages or who have taken shelter in refugee camps under most distressing conditions have lost all means of livelihood having their homes burnt, food stocks and all belongings robbed not to speak of cloth which is already extremely scarce; and unless immediate steps are taken to send relief from outside, the fate of the whole population in the affected area is doomed.

The Rama Krishna Mission Headquarters at Belur Math (Calcutta) have decided to carry on relief in the afore-said affected areas and have sent batches of relief workers particularly to the districts of Noakhali and Tippera. The work on hand is stupendous and calls for enormous funds.

We appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come forward with help for immediate relief of the sufferers. Any contribution in cash or kind, sent to the Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, will be most thankfully acknowledged.

ALLEGED MEMBER OF FORGERS' GANG ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay City Police yesterday arrested Pascal Manuel Gonsalvis who is said to be a member of a forgers' gang which, by submitting false declarations under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance (1946), has already obtained Rs. 3.00.000. Ten persons have been arrested in the course of the last few weeks. The leader of the gang, Mangaldas R. Shah, is stated to be absconding.

Gonsalvis was produced in the Esplanade Court today and remanded in police custody.

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Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.

Even the extra-dirty parts come out white and thoroughly clean when Sunlight's rich, self-acting lather is generously squeezed through the wet garment. This pure Soap is kind to your fabrics—it leaves them with that lovely down-like feeling and leaves, too, your hands soft and smooth.

It's washed the SUNLIGHT way!

SUNLIGHT SOAP

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 23.

Following is the weather chart as recorded at 8. a.m. today.

Abu 80 65 0 69.8 plus 24.5 Ahmedabad 97 72 0 26.7 minus 1.7 Ahmednagar 93 62 0 19.8 minus 0.2 Ajmer 92 67 0 23.0 plus 4.4 Allahabad 88 70 0 35.1 minus 2.8 Aurangabad 94 67 0 39.0 plus 8.8 Bangalore 84 67 0 25.2 plus 2.9 Baroda 98 63 0 40.1 nil Belgaum 88 62 0 51.9 plus 8.3 Bhopal 93 62 0 46.5 minus 3.0 Bhuj 100 67 0 13.0 plus 0.3 BOMBAY 90 76 0 71.8 plus 2.6 Calcutta 86 74 0 54.5 plus 3.2 Hyderabad (Dn) 93 64 0 16.0 minus 7.1 Indore 91 59 0 46.5 plus 13.0 Karachi 87 76 0 3.9 1 minus 2.1 Lahore 94 66 0 14.3 minus 0.4 Madras 91 77 0 22.0 minus 0.4 Mahableshwar 81 63 0 293.0 plus 37.7 Mysore 85 59 0 18.5 minus 0.1 Nagpur 93 68 0 44.6 0 Patna 85 73 0 29.5 minus 13.0 Peshawar 88 64 0 2.1 minus 2.5 Poona 95 66 0 21.7 minus 1.1 Raichur 92 73 0 22.3 plus 1.5 Rajkot 99 67 0 22.4 minus 11.3 Sholapur 93 69 0 23.4 plus 0.30 Surat 101 73 0 59.5 plus 19.1

Weather summary for Wednesday: Rainfall has been fairly widespread in East Bengal. There have also been a few thundershowers in Assam, Chota Nagpur, South-East Madras and Malabar.

Forecast until Thursday evening: Fairly widespread rain will continue in East Bengal. Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, South-West Bengal and in the Peninsula South latitude 14 degree N., and at a few stations in Bihar, the Orissa Circars coast and the Madras Deccan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

When Lady Simon sees me looking unhappy she points to a motto hanging on the wall of her sitting room at 11 Downing Street. It says: "To escape criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing".

—Sir John Simon.

The Bombay Chronicle

DIVALI GREETINGS

To all our readers who observe the Divali as a holiday we offer our cordial greetings of the season. To many Hindus and some non-Hindu businessmen the Divali is a New Year's Day. On this day, after closing the accounts of the past year, they pray for greater prosperity and happiness in the next; nor is it unusual for them to review the events of the past year and the trends that may affect the new. All Hindus celebrate the day as a festival of lights. But this year the occasion will be regarded by many with mixed feelings. On the one hand the end of the war and the advent of a National Government are decidedly an occasion for joy. On the other hand the country is in the grip of scarcity on an unprecedented scale. And communal animosities are or appear to be for the time being far worse than they ever were. They also seem to have spread from cities, to which they were confined for years past, to the countryside. Reports from East Bengal of organised murder, arson, loot and forced conversion are, indeed, shocking and indicative, as the Bengal Premier is reported to have said, of a "failure of humanity". In these circumstances it is natural for some to suggest that this is no occasion for feasting or jubilation. Indeed, this is not an occasion for feasting in the sense of wasting food or for jubilation in the sense of callousness at the sufferings of fellow countrymen. But it is possible to rejoice without being guilty of callousness or without wasting food. Indeed, in the midst of calamities all about them, the people need to rally and be of good cheer, if only to make it easier for them to face the calamities with courage and hope, the hope that right and justice will ultimately assert themselves. A common mythological interpretation of the Divali is that the festival is meant to mark the triumph of Right over Wrong. After all, when we take long views, we shall not fail to realise that the freedom we have attained is, despite its limitations, a great event for which millions have struggled for generations and which itself marks a triumph of Right over an ancient Wrong. And not the least blessing that the event confers upon us is that it gives us the power and opportunity to remedy the harm that still lingers as a result of our long subjection to alien rule. It is impossible for the people to forget that event when they are celebrating the first Divali under Swaraj.

While celebrating the Divali, however, let not those who participate in the celebrations fail to make a solemn resolve to make every possible effort to overcome those calamities that now mar or temper their joy. As regards the communal disorders, once the people realise, as many have already begun to realise, that these disorders do ultimately more harm than good to every section of Indians, that they benefit only British imperialism, which no patriotic Indian tolerates, and that inter-communal political differences are far better settled through negotiations, arbitration and such other peaceful methods than through methods of violence, once all this is realised by a sufficiently large number of thinking persons, the organised disorders of the present type are sure to cease, being discredited by all. We have reason to believe that that stage will not be long in being reached. Be it noted that both Congress and League have unconditionally accepted the Cabinet Mission's long-term plan about the Constituent Assembly and also the plan about the Interim Government. This is no small thing. Both the plans will, in a way, soon compel both the parties to co-operate and also provide natural, continuous opportunities for co-operation. It may be that for some time the co-operation may be sullen and distrustful. But if even one side studiously co-operates in the right spirit, the path of co-operation will promise far better results than non-cooperation and it will not be long before all co-operate in the right spirit. Several responsible League leaders have already expressed the hope, if not the confidence, that the day to day co-operation in the Interim Government will lead to an equitable settlement between Congress and League. It, therefore, behoves every patriotic Indian, not only to refrain from saying or doing any thing that may mar the prospect of progressive co-operation, but also to say and do positively every thing that can ensure that long-sought and sorely needed blessing. It would be a great thing if all those who celebrate this Divali could solemnly resolve to promote inter-communal co-operation in every possible way.

Frankly Speaking

Dr. Ambedkar's Suggestion

Dr. Ambedkar has seldom made any secret of his fundamental political attitude that he would rather have British Imperialism rule over India than national freedom save on his own terms. That is his "political mission" on which he has gone to England and it need surprise no Indian that Dr. Ambedkar should be publicly thankful for the presence of British troops who, he says, are saving India from the horrors of the "civil war". This is a sort of thanksgiving in which no Indian, Hindu or Muslim, is willing to share. The interesting thing in Dr. Ambedkar's statement, however, is his own solution of the Indian problem. "If I had arranged matters", he said, "I would have proposed reintroduction of the Government of India Act of 1935", meaning, of course, the introduction of the Federal Part of that Constitution. The British Tories would certainly appreciate Dr. Ambedkar's retrograde suggestion. But apart from the fact that the Federal Part was rejected by the Congress, its introduction would be resisted tooth and nail by the Muslim League under Mr. Jinnah who has always been its proclaimed opponent. His solution might suit Dr. Ambedkar himself but it would have aggravated the Indian problem tenfold. Incidently seeking to impose a constitution which tends to favour strong "united India" is a curious compliment to the Muslim League by the leader of the Schduled Castes and of Mr. J. N. Mandal.

Wise Restraint

Mr. Bevin's review of Foreign affairs which he made in the House of Commons seems from Reuter's summary of it to have excluded fire works. He was wise in exercising restraint. International relations, thanks to harsh and heated exchanges of charges and counter-charges among the Big Three. Powers, have been seriously disturbed, so much so that they have nearly been forced to the stage of crisis. A third World War, which will certainly be far more destructive and catastrophic than the last, may not be imminent. But if Big Power divisions and rivalries persist and become stabilised that war is inevitable even though it may yet take some years to break out. The danger to world peace and tranquility is the crystallisation of Big Power differences. And if this is to be avoided it should be avoided now. The forthcoming conferences in New York and later, perhaps, in Paris or Berlin provide for the Big Powers almost the last opportunities to restore good relations and save peace. The less of harsh words on the eve of these conferences the better. Mr. Bevin's restraint is therefore, welcome.

Anglo-Egyptian Difficulties

Mr. Bevin covered naturally the whole field of Foreign Affairs as interesting Britain, and we are glad that in regard to Turkey Britain has not in any way modified the right stand she originally took and which is the only stand consonant with principles of democracy and national sovereignty. As was anticipated, Mr. Bevin made a brief and cautious reference to Egypt. But Mr. Bevin is not quite right when he seeks to blame the difficulties in the way of achieving a settlement on political factions in Egypt. There certainly exist political parties and factions in Egypt as in every other country which is not authoritarian. But there is little difference among them as regards the essentials of the issue between Egypt and Britain. That issue is national sovereignty. Egypt demands that status and those rights which are due to any free and sovereign country. And they are rights which must over-ride the "interests", if any, of any foreign power. The difficulties in the way of a settlement have, therefore, been raised from the British side.

Britain's Responsibility

As regards the Middle East generally also, Mr. Bevin's statement needs a word or two of comment. This area, he said, was a very vital one which needed to be handled with very great care. Great Britain and countries of the Middle East, he added, had very close ties and no country had done more to promote their security and development of independence than Great Britain. One need not go into all the details of past history and of the "very close ties." It will be sufficient to observe that in the process of promoting their security and independence, Great Britain was the country which also did most to destroy the heart and core of the Middle East, namely, Arab Palestine. And it is only a simpleton who can imagine that Zionisation of Palestine does not completely negative the security of Middle East countries and gravely threaten their independence. It is true that today the Americans are the most zealous of pro-Zionists. But it is equally true that the whole mischief was started by Britain some thirty years ago and that it is Britain that has been nursing and cultivating it all these years.

EAST BENGAL SHADOWS OVER DELHI

(Continued from Page 1)

namely, External Affairs, Defence, Finance, Home and Commerce. One or two of these are regarded by the League as legitimately due to be placed in the charge of its nominee or nominees.

The League, it would seem, does not recognise any understanding that the portfolios now held by representatives of minority communities should not be disturbed.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

The Congress in reply points first to the supreme need for preparing the ground for harmonious co-operation at the Centre. The Congress hold that the onus rests with the League to dispel doubts and restore the proper atmosphere. On merits, the Congress case is believed to be that while the League's right to claim an equitable share of important portfolios might be conceded, that claim could only be based on the equipment of the men selected to take charge of those portfolios. Finance, for instance, is a subject which, in the hands of a member without special qualifications, may produce disastrous consequences affecting all other portfolios.

The Congress is also believed to have referred to the practical difficulty of disturbing existing members in view of the Assembly session beginning next week.

The question is likely to be further examined at to-morrow's meeting of the Working Committee.

Embargo On U. N. R. R. A. Supplies To China Relaxed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (Reuter): Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, Director General of U.N.R.R.A., has announced that the embargo has been relaxed on U.N.R.R.A. shipments to China to permit as soon as the maritime strike is over, "Sailing on call from China in accordance with the capacity of port of destination in China". He said that the step had been taken following reports from Major-General Glen Edgerton, U.N.R.R.A., Director in China, of "Great improvement in the rate of dam.

India's Glorious Cultural Past

Vast Tracts Still Remain Unexplored, Says Mahamahopadhyaya Kane

NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

In the course of his presidential address to the 13th session of the All-India Oriental Conference held at Nagpur on Saturday, Mahamahopadhyaya Kane, after expressing his gratefulness to the members of the Conference for electing him as president of the session, referred to the loss sustained by the world of Oriental scholarship through the deaths of several eminent western and eastern scholars during the past year, among whom were Prof. A. B. Keith, Dr. Shama Sastry, Prof. S. H. Hodiwala and Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit.

Dealing with the problems requiring immediate attention from the Conference, he said:

"The first undertaking that the conference should embark upon now when it has got a central office of its own is the preparation and publication of an Annual Bibliography of the progress of Oriental studies. The Annual should be somewhat on the model of the Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology published for many years by the Kern Institute of Leyden but should be far more comprehensive in scope and contents. It should contain a list of all Sanskrit, Avestic, Prakrit, Persian, Arabic texts published in India and abroad, a list of all scholarly works relating to the literature and antiquities of India published anywhere in the world in any language and of the reviews thereof, comprise a brief statement of the research articles on Oriental subjects contributed in all the journals and the results arrived at in them and also state, as far as possible, what works are undertaken for publication in the near future by the several series. The Bibliography should not contain original research contributions and may be published quarterly or half-yearly if so advised. Such an undertaking will be of great use to all scholars residing in the nooks and corners of India and prevent much duplication of work. That such an undertaking can very easily be taken in hand and carried out satisfactorily by Indian scholars is demonstrated by two recently published works. Prof. G. M. Moraes of Bombay brought out last year a Bibliography of Indological studies in 1942. It is almost on the same lines as sketched above, though it includes some more subjects such as current history and modern Indian languages. It is a very creditable performance. Another work which I have in view is the Vedic Bibliography in about 400 pages published this year by Dr. R. N. Dandekar covering the period of 15 years from 1931 to 1945. This work also evinces great industry and close study of numerous works and articles on the Vedas and allied subjects including the Indus Valley civilization. Any one of these two scholars with a paid Assistant or two can easily prepare and publish every year a Bibliography recording the progress of India studies".

SANSKRIT DICTIONARY

A great desideratum which Indian scholarship must tackle soon is a Dictionary of Sanskrit on historical principles. The great St. Petersburg Sanskrit Dictionary of Bohtlingk and Roth though a monumental work for the time of its appearance is now very much out of date. Its first volume appeared in 1855 and the last in 1875. It contains about 8400 columns or 4200 pages. It drew its materials from about 300 works only, big and small. During the 70 years that have elapsed since the last volumes of the great Dictionary appeared, hundreds of Sanskrit works have been published. And there are literally thousands of Sanskrit works more that are only to be had in the form of Mss. A scientific Dictionary of Sanskrit would be a colossal undertaking. It would have to be somewhat on the lines of the Oxford English Dictionary. Dr. Kane suggested to the authorities of the conference to take this matter into serious consideration, invite scholars to communicate their ideas about the methods to be adopted for collection of data, make an appeal to lovers of Sanskrit to register themselves as volunteers and approach patrons of Sanskrit learning for promises of funds.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Referring to the need for a comprehensive history of India from the most ancient times, written by Indian scholars, Dr. Kane observed that the project would demand large funds and active co-operation among several scholars. The suggestion had caught the fancy of several quarters, "with the result that we are now bewildered by the simultaneous announcements about several schemes on the History of India written by Indians."

So far the following schemes have been announced; (1) A New History of the Indian Peoples planned by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sir Jaunath Sarkar in 20 vilumes, of which the 6th volume dealing with the Vakatakas and Guptas contributed by Dr. R. C. Majumdar and Dr. A. S. Altekar has been recently published (2) The scheme of the History Congress in 12 volumes This scheme is well financed as it is reported to have two lakhs of rupees to its credit in the Bank. Not a single volume has yet been published; (3) The Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti scheme in ten volumes under the General Editorship of Dr. R. C. Majumdar. The scheme owes its formation to the inspiration of Mr. K. M. Munshi. The first volume is ready for the press and three more volumes are nearing completion and receiving final touches. (4) The Aligarh scheme in 20 volumes, two dealing with ancient India, 16 with Muslim India and two with the British period. As yet no volume is out. (5) A comprehensive History of the Deccan in three volumes from the earliest period to the close of the 12th century A. D. sponsored by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam and edited by Dr. G. Yazdani. No volume has yet been published. (6) An up-to-date History of the Monuments of India by Sir John Marshall and Dr. Yazdani. Volume I of this was ready for the Press but in 1942 Sir John Marshall's Monograph on Taxila was destroyed by enemy action. Sir John Marshall decided to write it again, but he has not finished it yet owing to ill health. Vol. III on Ajanta has been printed and copies of certain coloured reproductions were exhibited at Netherlands House in London as reported in 'Indian Arts and Letters' (Vol. XIX part 2 pp. 50, 52). Dr. Yazdani hopes that this volume will be issued in England this month. Vol. IV on Bidar and its architecture has been sent to the Press.

Dr. Kane said:

"There is no desire on my part to throw cold water on these schemes. But anyone can see that there is going to be great repetition of the same topics in these several schemes, the volumes whereof might be published just about the same time and the materials that will be dished up and served in all of them will be the same. Not only so, I find that the same scholars are concerned with two or more schemes and they cannot present two versions of the same subject, but will only either enlarge or abridge in one scheme what they might have already contributed to another. I should like to make an humble suggestion that some of the schemes at least may be amalgamated into one. It is for the authorities of the various schemes to give serious thought to the question whether they will not pool their resources in men and money to produce one series of books on Indian History that will not be out of date for one generation at least and that will be looked upon by most scholars as the authentic voice of Indian scholarship of the History of India."

VAST FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

Continuing Dr. Kane said:

"During the last twenty-five or thirty years Indian scholars have devoted themselves in ever increasing numbers to research in Oriental studies. Many Societies and Institutes for research have been newly started in different parts of India in addition to the few already existing and they have been zealously working according to their means in several fields of oriental research.

The field for research in India's past is so vast and the material actually brought to light and which is still lying undiscovered in Archaeology, Vedic and classic Sanskrit Literature, Philosophies, religious sects, Arts, ancient institutions, social life is no immense that only a fringe of the whole has been touched so far. There are extensive fields for work where hardly any Indian has made any substantial contribution. There is not a single Indian scholar who has studied Egyptian or Babylonian antiquities and made independent investigations into their relation to the Indus Valley civilization or their influence, if any, on Indian life in any sphere at any time. French and Dutch scholars have brought to light the wonderful monuments of Indo-China and Indonesia which owe their existence to the transmission of Indian culture and civilization to those regions in the early centuries of the Christian era.

No Indian University has endowed any chair for Egyptian or Babylonian antiquities nor given any Fellowships or scholarships to young and brilliant Indians for visiting the lands of Egypt, Babylonia or Indo-China and for making a study on the spot and in centres in the West where facilities for study exist Thousands of Sanskrit works were translated into Tibetan and Chinese. The original Sanskrit work are almost all lost. There are hardly any facilities anywhere in India for the study of Tibetan and Chinese by Sanskrit scholars except at Calcutta, Santiniketan and very recently at the Fergusson College, Poona under Dr. V. V. Gokhale.

Now that we are going to have a thoroughly National Government in the near future we should agitate for the foundation of a Central Research Academy at the capital and in three or four provincial cities where adequate provision for the study of Indian culture, literature and monuments in India and outside in all aspects on the fullest possible scale will be made."

CRITICAL EDITION OF MAHABHARATA

He then referred to the critical edition of the Mahabharata undertaken by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, which has so far dealt with about 45 per cent of the entire extent of the Epic. The total cost of the critical edition upto September, 1945, has come to about six lakhs of rupees. The cost of publishing the remainder would come to at least four lakhs of rupees and the work might take ten to fifteen years more. Mahamahopadhyaya Kane paid eloquent tributes to the work of the late Drs. V. S. Sukthankar and N. B. Utgikar and other scholars like Dr. S. K. Belvalkar who had and have been engaged in the editing of the Epic. He suggested that the Conference should appeal to all lovers of India and Sanskrit literature to contribute liberally to the funds of the Institute for expediting the critical edition of the Mahabharata. He also referred with satisfaction to the Vaidika Samshodhana Mandal's critical edition of Sayana's commentary on the Rigveda. He stressed the necessity of the Government deputing responsible scholars and officers on tour for the search of Mss., of which an unlimited number is still lying undiscovered. The Universities and Societies also should exert themselves in the same direction.

Referring to the very general awakening of interest during this century among educated Indians for a critical study of the country's literature and history, he remarked that the number of Indian scholars, old and young, who have made or are making substantial contributions to the elucidation of our culture in its manifold aspects has been very much on the increase. Indian scholarship has attained a high level in several fields of research. One can look with pride and hope on the work done by many Indian scholars, old or young.

In spite of the large number of scholars, however, there are extensive fields that have yet to be properly explored and a far larger army of scholars must be harnessed to the task.

It is estimated that about 30,000 inscriptions have been brought to light during the last 150 years. Only a very small percentage of these have been read and published. If the present rate of publication is to be continued. Government must increase the size of the Epigraphia Indica, start several Journals devoted to the publication of Inscriptions in several provinces simultaneously and afford facilities to the Journals conducted by Institutes and private persons for publishing Inscriptions.

HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

Though Weber, Max Muller, Macdonell, Winternitz and others have written Histories of Sanskrit Literature, yet there is room for Indian scholars to write an extensive History of Sanskrit Literature from an Indian point of view. Not much has been written on the Silpasastras and the numerous styles of architecture prevalent in India in different parts of the country in ancient and medieval times. Deep comparative study of the Vedas and the ancient Iranian Literature has not yet been carried far enough. Although Langdon, Heras, Hunter, Pran Nath and others have worked on the signs found on seals at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, comparison of these with the signs recorded at Ellam., Cyprus, Crete has not been thoroughly carried out and the proper decipherment of the symbols and signs at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro yet awaits a genius.

NEW EPOCH IN INDIA

Mahamahopadhyaya Kane in conclusion observed as follows:

"Our country is now on the threshold of epoch-making political changes. Although the Conference is not a political body it cannot fail to be affected by the political and other ferments that are leavening the whole country. The hearts of all, young or old, educated or uneducated, are throbbing with the excitement of great aspirations and expectations. In ages past India was frequently confronted with religious, social and political upheavals. In spite of them all India has exhibited great vitality in survival, did not give up her ageleng quest of truth and always attached the highest importance to the things of the spirit. She developed centuries ago traditions for tolerance of varying views in religion and philosophy and showed great capacity for absorption of races and ideas and for adaptation. India is now in the midst of a whirlpool of ideas. The present is full of fear of religious scepticism, conflicts and eagerness to destroy the old and construct anew after some patterns quite alien to our traditions and ways of thought and not yet sufficiently tested. On us of this Conference rests a manifold responsibility. We have studied the Literature and monuments of the past and therefore it is our duty to disseminate among all our brethren correct knowledge of the past and the present and to discover the manifold gains and glories of the past, to see that the great ideals of our literature and culture do not perish but continue to work on the social life all round and to make adjustments in the superstructure of the manysided life of the country while retaining the solid foundations that have withstood the storms, the burdens and the wear and tear of ages. It is up to us not to allow, as long as there is life in us, the great ideals and achievements of the past to be swept off altogether by the onrushing avalanche of conflicting and ill-digested ideas. We are all humble devotees of Literature, of the Muses, of Bharati and in serving Bharati we try to serve our motherland, which also bears the name Bharati. Let us hope that by the united efforts of the sons and daughters of India, this ancient land will not only secure for her own children freedom, peace, prosperity and a high level of intellectual and moral life but will also be able to proclaim to the world a message of hope, of freedom, of co-operation and the practical synthesis of several cultures."

RECORD OF GOOD WORK

What Kasturba Trust Has Done So Far

(Specially Contributed)

A couple of miles away from Poona, on the Ahmednagar Road, stands a curiously tall and odd building amidst a somewhat dreary landscape. Every Sunday morning, except when some prince or princeling has come into residence (as it happened in the case of the Nawab of Palanpur a few weeks ago) a thin stream of visitors from all walks of life pass through the massive iron gates and wend their way to a shabby, unkempt spot behind the servants' quarters. Here, as her illustrious husband sat on a rough stone under a tamarind tree and watched, the last remains of Kasturba Gandhi were cremated on the morning of February 22, 1944.

None of the tiny group of people who gloomily exchanged memories of the departed on that day did ever dream that out of her ashes would rise a new hope for thousands of helpless women and children in the far-flung and forgotten villages of India. As Mahatma Gandhi explained later, Kasturba was a simple woman devoted to village life, actually living and serving among village people. It was, therefore, fitting that the Fund, which was started in her name should be devoted to the welfare of village women and children.

STORY OF TWO YEARS.

The First appeal for the Fund was issued on March 8, 1944 over the signatures of a hundred prominent Indians headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. What happened from that day till July this year is set out in two brief reports, one dealing with the story till the end of 1945 and other for the first half of the current year. The prosaic, businesslike reports, in a sense hide rather than disclose the story of the vast organisational set-up and the current efforts to train workers with the necessary vision, the necessary attitude of mind and the necessary equipment to take on the vast tasks of rural rehabilitation.

The work of organising and making collections went on all through the first year and partly in 1945 also. The total collections by the end of December 1945 reached the figure of Rs 1,26,97,526-0-4. While the work of collection was going on, the sponsors and later Mahatma Gandhi, who accepted the chairmanship of the Trust Fund, were not sleeping over the organisational matters. First provincial committees were constituted to organise collections and make suggestions. Since then provincial agents with advisory committees have been set up to initiate and direct actual schemes sanctioned or undertaken by the trust. It was not till April 1945 that the Trust Fund was given its final constitution and form and the Trust deed duly executed, engrossed and settled. It cost Rs 90,067/8/0 in stamp duty alone—perhaps the highest duty paid on any deed in this country.

TRAINING WORKERS.

And even while the Central office as well as the subordinate organisations were being built up, it became quite clear that the first and greatest need was to train women workers. At first a system of training in camps was tried. It was obviously found inadequate and it was finally decided to have regular institutional training spread over a longer period. Three types of training have now emerged, the Gram Sevika training, the Educational training and the Medical Training. The first leads on to either of the next two. A detailed account of the first experiments, the evolution of the proper syllabi and other matters must be gleaned from the reports already mentioned. In this brief review it is enough to report that the problem of training has been more or less solved, a set pattern has been evolved and groups of trained workers are already slowly making their way to various villages and the actual work envisaged by the Trust Fund has already been initiated.

The Trustees as well as the Executive Committee of the Trust have shown themselves determined from the very beginning to avoid slightest waste, to err on the side of caution in sanctioning schemes, and to make haste slowly. And yet already there are centres of work in nine different provincial areas. The lists of places and the details of work being done there provides an impressive record. A village Work Centre in village, Phori in the Ranchi District of Bihar, schools in Chaprar and Khanpur in the Sialkot and Rohtak Districts of the Punjab, a girls' school in Mandla District, (a Bhil area) a maternity and child welfare centre in Sonwadhona in Yeotmal District in the Central Provinces. A residential Kanya Ashram for 15 girls in Bari in the Cuttack area, (Orissa) and Adult Education Centre in Mudunur in Kistna District, (Andhra) a Maternity Home with six beds at Singanallur in Coimbatore District, are but a few samples picked up just to illustrate the wide and remote areas to which the Kasturba National Memorial Trust is spreading its beneficent activity.

A SUGGESTION.

With such a wide scope of work before it and such good promise of its fulfilment as has been forthcoming by the devoted labours of the first sponsors, workers and office bearers, there is no reason why the Kasturba Trust should be regarded as a closed Fund. It is the fashion in this land for pious and religious minded people to bequeath or endow charitable institutions. There is no reason why the custom should not grow up, of such people making endowments to the Kasturba National Memorial Trust or for any specific purpose or institution covered by the objects of the Trust, to be conducted by the Trust. It would also seem to be a good suggestion to make public collections once every year, say for one week culminating in Kasturba's death anniversary. This would give to the Trust a more elastic source of income than interest from already Funded collections.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Dr. Ambedkar, who has arrived in London on his "Political Mission", complains in his first statement that in the Indian Provisional Government, "the Labour Government, instead of allowing the Scheduled Castes to be nursed by their own mother—that is by having two representatives in the Cabinet—appointed two wet nurses in the shape of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gandhi."

* * * *

Asked "which way does hope (for India) lie?" Dr. Ambedkar said: "I have no idea, but if I had arranged matters I would have proposed reintroduction of the Government of India Act of 1935."

And that's that.

* * * *

Mr. Sudhir Ghosh says: "The Governorship of Bengal is a crown of thorns. Sir Frederick Burrows, who wears that crown, deserves sympathy."

Granted in full measure.

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SOVIET JOURNAL LOOKS AT EVENTS IN INDIA

—Headline.

And promotes Indian "nationalities" to "the nations of India".

Comrades, please note urgently.

* * * *

Comrade Harry Pollitt, the Communist leader of Britain is just reported to have criticised "the kind of policy we (the British) are now adopting in India, Indonesia and Palestine."

Comrade Pollitt must immediately meet Dr. Ambedkar to correct his, Mr. Pollitt's line.

* * * *

Making his statement on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin told Parliament that British troops will be "out of Indonesia finally on November 30. I have every hope that by that date a settlement will have been reached."

He doesn't, we hope, mean by settlement that by November 30, the "December-Seventh Division" will have fully settled down in Indonesia?

* * * *

Apropos of Egypt, Britain, Mr. Ernest Bevin said wanted on "alliance founded on identity of interests and principles of partnership and mutual responsibility."

Eh, What? Don't let us be flippant. How could he mean partnership in the United Kingdom? Absurd. Nonsense.

* * * *

Talking of the Middle East countries, Mr. Bevin claimed that no country had done more to promote their security and independence.

Especially of Palestine and through it.

* * * *

Answering an inevitable question by the inevitable Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Ernest Bevin promised that "we shall take the British troops out of Greece as early as we possibly can. They have a job to do and I hope it will not be long delayed."

Yet another job? What, in the name of the already restored Monarchy, could that be?

CAVEESHAR AT IT AGAIN

Allied Story Of Subhas' Death Refuted

LAHORE, Oct. 23 (APA). Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, President of the All-India Forward Bloc, founded by Mr. Subhas C. Bose, said here today the Singapore announcement "definitely establishing Mr. Bose's death" was "a made-up affair" and had no more value than the evidence of Col. Habibur Rahman.

"I am positive that Netaji is alive", asserted Caveeshar in an interview.

He added "Netaji can come to India on our request provided we inform him that there is a settlement between the Congress and the British Government in terms of the Congress 'Quit India' resolution or when the Congress again takes up the final fight for the freedom of India."

RECENT EVIDENCE

Caveeshar said, in support of this statement "Some of the Forward Bloq members have received code messages from Netaji Subhas Bose which are as recent as three months ago. That code was known only to Netaji and no one else."

"I have also before me the statements on oath of three Singapore merchants with whom Netaji lived long after the accident referred to by Allied investigation team and Habibur Rahman", he stated

NEW LIGHT ON NOAKHALI TRAGEDY

Sensational Statement By Press Committee

GOVT. HAS ABDICATED IN EAST BENGAL

Chief Minister's Strange Logic: No Sign Of Action Still!

CALCUTTA, October 23. (A.P.I.): The impressions of the representative of the Bengal Press Advisory Committee, who accompanied the President-elect of the Congress and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose on their first aerial tour of the riot-affected areas in Noakhali and Comilla, are released for publication by the Provincial Press Advisory Committee today.

The Committee's representative writes:—

On our way to Comilla, at the town itself and on our way back from Chittagong we had enough evidence of the Noakhali havoc. Our plane was flying low and scenes of destruction repeatedly made themselves visible.

We saw people running away from a burning village. Many villages which were not burnt were bereft of signs of life. People were seen crowding along canal banks and at boat stations. At one place we could actually see persons engaged in the work of destroying a bridge.

What we could not see from above we could gather at Comilla from refugees who had poured in the town.

"A TOTAL WAR"

It is a misnomer to characterise these happenings merely as "lawlessness," or "communal disturbance." They are nothing short of a total war upon the minority community waged in the name of a political organisation with the Ministry under its control and with the officialdom either in collusion or as a conniving party.

The minority community in the affected areas has three alternatives before it—to agree to conversion, to die or to fly away if they can. From the commencement of attack on October 10 upto this day the affected areas have remained inaccessible from outside—neither rescue, nor relief at the spot is allowed. The minority community whose social life is completely uprooted faces annihilation.

The Government has failed and the breakdown of the administration is complete. Otherwise by this time the oppressing hordes would have been made to feel that the Government exists. If the Government and its officers had any sincerity left in them, that was the most important thing for them to do.

A NEW ASPECT

On October 10, Mr. G. Roy, the previous District Magistrate of Noakhali, was transferred to Suri and the charge of the District remained with Mr. Zaman the A.D.M. till the new District Magistrate, Mr. McInery took over on October 14. Thus it appears the post of the District Magistrate of Noakhali remained vacant in the intervening period and it is significant to note that these were the days when the premeditated and prearranged attack upon the minority community burst forth and developed in all its fury.

The entire responsibility for maintaining peace and order in the District remained in this period with Mr. Zaman and Mr. Abdulla, the S.P.

'MODUS OPERANDI'

The existence of the hooligan element in this attack has been overemphasised. That element is there no doubt. That by itself cannot account for the devastation caused. The hooligans only act as the vanguard and in the places selected for attack are joined by the local people of the same community. A study of the 'Modus Operandi' discloses organisation and central direction. Available reports state that bands of youngmen in shirts and shorts, with a bangle in one of their arms as a special feature, go by the land route and boats—big and small with ration and other requirements with them—along the canals. At chosen places the land army stops, and help is taken from the men and materials in the boats to finish their work. Amongst themselves there is division of work for arson abduction, looting and murder, each division acting according to whistle.

Corpses are taken to boats and carried away Their main attack is against the top ranking persons. It is a wonder whence and how they have secured the petrol of which they make a lavish use and which is sprayed with stirrup pump.

East to west, about half the area of Noakhali north of Feni—Chaumohani—Lakshmipur Road comprising the Thanas of Feni, Chagalnaiya, Senbag, Begumganj Lashmipur, Raipur and Ramganj may now be said to be affected. The condition of Praasuram Thana is not very sure. Trouble has spread over to the four contiguous Thanas of the Tippera District—Faridganj, Hajiganj, Laksham and Chauddagram and its present limit may now be somewhere between Laksham and Comilla.

NO SIGN OF GOVT. ACTION

Unless it is immediately and effectively checked the District of Tippera will be overrun in the same way as Noakhali. But no sign of such a move or intention on the part of the Government is forthcoming even now. On the other hand, it is reported, persons arrested red-handed in loot and arson are being let out on a nominal bail.

The most important problem now facing us is the problem of rescue. The affected areas must be accessible. This may be possible only with military aid and the military must be given a free hand in dealing with the mob. Unless the marooned people are rescued immediately, even if nothing worse befalls them, they will die of starvation.

SUHRAWARDY IN TEMPER

We left Comilla early on Sunday and reached Chittagong in about an hour and half. There, while the Acharya and Mr. Bose were engaged in discussion with the Governor, the press representatives had some words with the Chief Minister. Mr. Suhrawardy was all ire that the newspapers, not excluding the "Statesman", should have exaggerated the number of casualties in Noakhali The figure that he had secured from the officials in the District would not go beyond 100. He did not seem pleased when it was pointed out to him that these very officials by their omissions and commission were directly responsible for the havoc and their estimate should be the last thing to be accepted. On the other hand the figure supplied to newspapers by persons affected could be relied upon much more. Fortunately for Mr. Suhrawardy he had seen nothing very serious on his way except a few broken houses here and there We could at once realise what the Governor's experience had been.

HIS CALLOUSNESS

But, in spite of the Chief Minister's complacence, as our plane was flying back from Chittagong, fires and smokes became vissible on both sides of the route a little after we had passed over Noakhali. Villages were found in ruins and God alone knows what has happened to the men. Some of these villages were reduced to cinders, some had smouldering columns of smoke still rising above the surrounding mango groves and some were on fire with flames leaping up in the sky.

When the attention of the Chief Minister (whom we had taken in our plane on our way back) was shown of these scenes, retorted that the inmates themselves had invited this arson by their panicky flight. Whether the unfortunate inmates had been allowed to flee or whether their bodies had been offered to the fire raised over their own residences is a matter for conjecture. But, if we accept Mr. Suhrawardy's assumption as correct, the present Government of Bengal must answer the question, whether they passed an unwritten law that, if some villagers leave their houses unoccupied, their neighbours of the other community will have the right to set them on fire. It must be borne in mind that we had within our view only a comparatively narrow area along our route. What has happened beyond that area still remains undiscovered.

EAST BENGAL SITUATION

Mahasabha Secretary Challenges Official Press Note

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23. (A.P.I.): The Government of Bengal have issued the following Press Note regarding the present situation in Noakhali and Tipperah Districts:—

"From present information the situation in both the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah is quiet. No incidents have been reported during the day. Combined police and military operations to suppress the hooligan elements continue satisfactorily and morale has been strengthened in consequence. Military forces are now located in Chandpur, Hajiganj, Laksam, Ghauddagram, Choumuhani, Lakhimpur, Feni, Bajapti, Faridganj, and Ramganj.

Through the co-operation of the R.A.F. and military authorities arrangements have been made for the dropping, during the next few days, of supplies at selected places, difficult of access owing to the lack of communications in the sub-division of Chandpur"

Other Side Of Picture

Challenging the correctness of the Bengal Government's Press Note, issued yesterday, stating that the "situation in the District of Noakhali is under control" Mr D. N. Mukherjee, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in a press statement says that the telegram received from Major P. Bardhan from Comilla to-day stated that there were fires even on the 22nd October in some of the affected areas. According to "an eye witness coming to Calcutta from Lakhimpur P.S., Mr. Mukherjee adds:

"In one area 6,000 inhabitan's have been kept confined by a mob and they have been passing their days in great suspense without any help from the police or the military. They are not even able to come out of the danger zone to save their lives."

A letter received from Sandwip yesterday states that depredations have extended to the Sandwip Island, while people coming from Madaripur Sub-Division in Faridpur District state that those parts of the Sub-Division, which are opposite to Dhandpur on the river Padma, have been affected and many people are vacating their homes. These are certainly not indications of the situation being brought under control".

38 Killed And 45 Injured

Mining Of British Destroyers Off Corfu

LONDON, October 23. (Reuter): The Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. John Dugdale, in a statement in the House of Commons today on the mining of British destroyers "Saumarez" and "Volage" off Corfu yesterday said that they had both succeeded in making their way back to port.

He regretted that casualties were serious. They were: killed, including missing—believed killed, one officer and 37 ratings; injured two officers and 43 ratings.

Mr. Dugdale said that the first cruiser squadron and the accompanying destroyers were passing through the Straits between the island of Corfu and the mainland close to the Greek-Albanian frontier, cruiser "Mauritius" leading with destroyer "Saumarez" close astern. Cruiser "Leander" with destroyer "Volage" in company was two miles astern of the "Mauritius".

An explosion occurred in "Saumarez" and the ship caught fire forward. The "Volage" was ordered to tow "Saumarez" back to Corfu but there was an explosion in the "Volage" whose bows were blown off. The "Volage" attempted to proceed astern first with "Saumarez" in tow but there was the danger that both might drift ashore.

Jan Mine Explosion Kills 34, Wounds 30

SINGAPORE, October 23. (U.P.A.): Thirty-four persons were killed and 30 injured when a string of Japanese sea mines exploded at Manado, in northern Celebes, it was reported today.

The blast was touched off when a Dutch naval mine disposal squad was attempting to neutralize the mines and accidentally exploded one, 17 more blew up in rapid succession.

Suicide To Escape Dishonour

Noakhali Refugees Swarm Assam Valley Areas

CALCUTTA, October 23. (A.P.I.): A number of women in disturbed areas of Noakhali jumped into the fire to save their honour, many took poison and some committed suicide by hanging, according to refugees from Noakhali arriving in Assam, says a despatch from its Shillong office published by "Hindustan Standard" this morning.

The history of heroic Rajput women of medieval India was thus repeated, says the despatch.

It adds: A large number of refugees from Noakhali have crossed into Assam and are spreading all over Surma Valley for safety. Many have severe injuries from burns all over their body.

GURKHAS FORCED TO CHANGE RELIGION

CALCUTTA.—Many helpless Gurkhas—men, women and children—in disturbed areas of Noakhali have been and are being forced to change their religion, according to information reaching the General Secretary of the All-India Gurkha League, Mr. P. Prakash Rai. He says such reports of victimisation of Gurkhas are being received from various sources, and urges the Governments of India and Nepal to make an "immediate enquiry into this inhuman persecution before it is too late."

A copy of this statement has been submitted to the Maharaja of Nepal.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES

Railway Official's Report

COMILLA: The Congress President arrived here this afternoon on his second aerial tour of the riot affected places. He met the local leaders, and accompanied by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Dutta, M.L.A., Dr. Nripen Bose and others left for Chandpur by train.

At the Railway station, Acharya Kripalani talked to the villagers who had left their homes to save their lives. The latter told the same story of arson, looting, conversion and molestation of women. They added that entrances to and exists from the affected villages were blocked by the rioters, who had posted armed pickets on all roads.

A responsible Railway official told the Congress President that most of the refugees did not know where to go. They simply boarded the train and got down at a station for shelter and food, and when they found none there they boarded another train. Thus they were literally passing their times on trains for several days.

Organisers of relief centres complained to the Congress President that they were not getting sufficient provisions to feed the refugees and some centres were getting nothing at all in spite of repeated requests to the Civil Supplies authorities.

DON'T DESERT HOMES

Mr. Amulya Mukherjee, Member A.I.C.C. in an appeal to the people of Tipperah and Noakhali urged them to stick to their beloved homestead, or to return there, instead of fleeing panick-stricken. Neither the Congress, nor the Hindu Mahasabha, nor the Muslim League, he added, wanted this kind of evacuation.

He assured the innocent victims of hooliganism that there would not be any ostracism because of conversion or abduction, and the Society would take all of them back honourably, they should therefore resettle themselves, instead of deserting their homes.

Ministerialists On Scene

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and party, who arrived in Comilla to-day by air from Calcutta had an extensive aerial service of the affected areas in Chandpur and Noakhali.

On their way to Comilla these flew low over Ramganj Lakshmipur, Begamganj and Noakhali town and saw the devastations in many villages in those areas some of which were still on fire.

On arrival here, the party inspected the local refugee camps and had conferences with local leaders. They then proceeded to Chandpur.

MANDAL ON SCENE

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, member-designate of the Interim Government, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister for Labour Bengal, and several prominent members of the Ministerialist Party also arrived here to-day from Calcutta by a specially chartered plane to study the riot situation. They are now holding conferences with leaders of different communities and parties.

Members of the Ministerialist Party headed by Mr. Jogendranath Mandal, Member-Designate of the Interim Government, who had been on an aerial tour of the riot affected places in Noakhali and Tipperah, returned to Calcutta this evening.

Mr. Samsuddin Ahmed, Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industries, however, has remained behind to help in restoring confidence in the minds of the people in the interior of the district.

Kripalani In Chandpur

The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, accompanied by Dr. Praffulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Kalipada Mookerjee, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, returned to Chandpur last night after a tour of the affected areas in the Sub-division, according to a message received this morning.

"They went far into the interior by a boat and met about 500 women, who had been subjected to forcible conversion, and were recently rescued".

The party now intends to proceed to the interior of the Noakhali District.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, M.L.A., who is now in Chittagong, in a telegram to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee states that authentic reports are being received there daily from the surrounding villages that "pernicious propaganda is being carried on by certain political leaders". This is causing panic in rural areas, where there are very little protective arrangements, the telegram adds.

THEY RECEIVED NO HELP!

An area, measuring 50 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth, covering Hajiganj, Faridganj and Chandpur Thanas on the south of the Railway line, and a number of villages in Achua and Hajiganj Thanas on the north of the Railway line, have so far been devastated by hooligans in Chandpur sub-division, according to a press correspondent's despatch from Chandpur, released by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee today.

The correspondent states: Information was received at Chandpur on October 19 that Karaituli and Paikpara, which were inhabited by a large number of respectable families, had been attacked by hooligans.

Leading men of the town immediately rushed to the S.D.O.'s bungalow, where they met both the S.D.O and the District Magistrate, who happened to be there at Chandpur, and requested them to send an armed force to the area immediately. But no such step was taken by the authorities, and it was subsequently learnt that Karaituli, Paikpara, Jaysri, Satchakhali and other neighbouring villages had been completely devastated by the hooligans, who carried on looting, arson, and murder of innocent villagers in the area for several hours.

MOB VIOLENCE

The news of the outbreak of disturbances in Hajiganj area, bordering the Noakhali District, was received at Chandpur on October 13. The matter was at once reported by telegrams to the Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, M.L.A., Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the D.I.G. of Police and the District Magistrate of Tipperah. A party of armed police was sent to the area. A gang of hooligans found engaged in looting and arson in one of the villages was fired on by the police. Five persons were killed as a result of the firing and a constable was fatally injured by the hooligans. Next day a platoon of military was posted there. The hooligans then moved towards the west. A police force was sent to the area and there was an encounter with these hooligans. Four bodies were recovered by the police and brought to Chandpur.

Similar mob violence was also reported from a number of other villages under P. S. Chandpur, which were overrun and plundered by the hooligans.

The Correspondent contradicts the statement that very few local people joined in the disturbances and says that whenever the hooligans enter an area and shouted their usual slogans, they are immediately joined by others from neighbouring villages in hundreds and thousands, making it impossible for their innocent victims, who are very few in number to offer any resistance.

LET VICEROY WITHHOLD HIS "HELPING HAND"

LABOUR M.P.'S SUGGESTION TO INCREASE INDIA'S SELF-RELIANCE

MANCHESTER, October 23. (Reuter): Mr. William Dobbie, Labour M. P., in a letter to the Liberal "Manchester Guardian", today, suggests that Lord Wavell should not be called upon to give a helping hand again if the two Indian parties fall apart. This will make Indian leaders less dependent on British help and more reliant on their own efforts, he states.

The letter describes the news from India is encouraging and states that "every lover of Democracy will rejoice in the hope that Pandit Nehru's Government will be able to function soon as a truly National Government. Lord Wavell cannot be too highly praised for his enduring patience and skill in making the intransigent Muslim Leagues believe that the present British Government means business this time and will not allow the ugly word 'deadlock' to block the Indians' path to democracy and freedom."

Referring to Muslim participation in the Interim Government, Mr. Dobbie writes: "If one of the parties is to join the Government as a 'bloc' which will be looking for guidance and inspiration to outside influences and not to its colleagues in the Cabinet, the situation is bound to deteriorate soon. I am afraid that such a coalition will degenerate into a conglomeration of men without any coherent policy and programme."

ACTED AS PER INTERIM GOVT. INSTRUCTIONS

Ranganadhan Denies Soviet Charge

LONDON, October 23. (U.P.A.): Sir Samuel Ranganadhan, Indian High Commissioner in London and head of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, today, answered charges in the Russian publication 'Pravda' that the Indian representative at the Peace Conference acted as a "faithful vassal" of British Imperialism.

Sir Samuel said, "We acted on the instructions of the present Indian Government" He added, "We did not allow ourselves to be drawn to any particular grouping; we acted independently, judging the merit of each question. Whenever we had doubts in any specific matter we communicated immediately to India and received instructions."

LIBERAL M.P. TO LEAD INDIA MISSION

KARACHI, October 23. (A.P.I.): An independent Parliamentary mission consisting of six members is expected to arrive in India during this week to study the political situation in the country, particularly with reference to the communal disturbances. Mr. Clement Davis, leader of the Liberal Party, is expected to lead the mission. This information was given to the "Associated Press of India" by Mr. William Denis Kendall, Independent M. P., who is also a member of the mission, on his arrival here today from London.

Mr. Kendall said that his visit to India was purely a political one, though he might visit Bombay in connection with his automobile industry. Mr. Kendall will leave for Bombay either tomorrow or the day after.

Mob Storms Calcutta Police Station To Free Rowdies

RELEASED MEN TRAPPED AGAIN IN FACE OF SUPERIOR FORCE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.)—A police station in North-East Calcutta was raided in broad daylight today by an angry mob, 400 to 500 strong, who succeeded in taking away all the persons from police custody arrested in connection with an incident in which a bus was set on fire and acid was thrown on the passengers injuring 33 of them, says a release by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee today.

It adds: Immediately after the bus incident which took place at about 9-30 a.m. in Narkeldanga area, the police arrested 15 men and took them to the police station. Following this a big mob collected in front of the police station and demanded release of the arrested men, failing which a bigger demonstration was staged at about 4 p.m. This time the mob raided the police station, overpowered the staff and forcibly rescued the arrested men.

FREED, BUT TRAPPED AGAIN

On information higher police officials rushed to the spot. Pressure being exerted on the miscreants, the arrested men, who had been taken away, were surrendered back.

Of the 33 persons who had received acid burns, 26 were admitted into Campbell Hospital and five into Calcutta Medical School.

A bus was attacked and stoned by a mob in the Rajabazar area in the evening.

The Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal says:

Calcutta reported ten cases of stabbing and one of brick-bat injuries upto 7/45 p.m. today. One dead body was found in a gunny bag in Central Avenue area.

In Central Calcutta attempt was made to throw acid at another bus, but no one was injured. Thirteen arrests were made in this connection and bail offered by some people of the locality for their release was not accepted.

No incidents were reported from Howrah.

CURFEW EXTENDED BY A MONTH

Curfew in Calcutta will remain in force for another month with effect from October 26, states a "Gazette" notification issued today.

The order under Section 144 Cr.P.C., banning an assemblage of five or more persons, carrying of lathis and other arms has also been extended by one month.

Three Killed And 17 Injured In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—Quiet prevailed in the city after nightfall and no incidents were reported to have occurred after dark till about midnight, says the Director of Information, Bombay, in a Press Note.

During the day however, three persons died and 17 others were wounded by stabbing in various parts of the city.

The places where the last 13 incidents occurred are Dadar, Agripada, Byculla, Null Bazaar, Carnac Road, Princess Street and Parel.

AHMEDABAD EXPLOSION

AHMEDABAD.—Two explosions occurred in a public thoroughfare here this evening. A volunteer of the Civic Volunteer Corps was injured.

TROUBLE IN SANGAMNER

AHMEDNAGAR.—Communal trouble broke out again in Sangamner yesterday morning. The District Magistrate has gone there to study the situation. Extra police force has also been sent from here.

Colombo Mayor Assaulted

COLOMBO, October 23. (A.P.I.): The Mayor of Colombo, Mr. R. A. Demel, was severely assaulted this afternoon by strikers after his car had accidentally knocked down a couple of men in a strikers' procession.

The Mayor alighted in order to have the injured men removed to hospital and was immediately set upon by the infuriated mob. He was ultimately rescued by the police and some Britons in a passing military truck and was removed to hospital, where he is being treated.

O. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

The scheme to replace the present I.C.S. and I.P. by a new all Indian Administrative service, to be recruited by the Federal Public Services Commission and to be trained by the Centre, makes it quite certain that the best available young men in the country will not be attracted to it. It is ridiculous for anyone to expect talented young men to apply for a civil service job which begins at Rs. 350 and reaches—after five years—Rs. 500. Likewise, for the Police Force, the proposed scale of pay is from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. The present rising index of food prices makes it impossible for any self-respecting, educated young Indian to accept that as a salary for the type of work he is expected to do. The Congress Provincial Governments apparently believe to recruit to this service, high minded, high spirited crusaders, who are willing to make this sacrifice of their talent, their career and their future. They still think on those old lines, when Congress had passed a resolution that no member of the Congress, however, high office he may hold, should expect more than Rs. 500 as pay.

It is easy to see what will happen in the futire. All sorts of dubious characters will scramble for these posts, regarding pay as only a token pay and implementing their earnings in whatever manner they can. It has happened before and it will most certainly happen again. The most decent, honest type of young man, who has no scruples, will not be able to join this service at this low pay, because he is not prepared to soil his hands with graft on which he would have to depend.

Some people, like myself, find ourselves in an odd position these days. We have supported the Congress against the British all these years: we have clamoured for independence and for a national government representative of the people. Now we have a popular government, both in the provinces and in the Centre and like the first Labour government in England, it is only natural that our men in office should make mistakes. The trouble is there are very few who accept the idea that it is we, the people, who are behind these governments and that there is much in the actual day to day working of these governments which we have a right to criticize. The opinion in some quarters is that the Congress is "holy" and that once it is in office, one has to accept, without murmur, everything which it does.

I do not accept this contention.

I believe I have an inherent right—if this is a democracy—to voice my opinions for what they are worth, and to see that the things which the majority of thinking people want, will be carried out by the government which WE, the people, have put into power. The struggle of India was not complete on the day the British handed over the key post in the Central Government, to the Congress and the Muslim League. That was only a phase of the Indian revolution. The more important phase is coming now.

As we look back upon the British Labour Party when it first came to office, we see now how at least two of its original first members were later discarded by the people. Ramsay MacDonald and Jimmy Thomas, even though they were once leaders of the Labour Movement, were found not quite the ideal types as administrators. I think the verdict of history was that they were both found wanting for the high administrative jobs which were entrusted to them.

I think the same will happen to India, too. Today there are many people who cannot see that far, but I cannot help feeling, with a sense of certitude, that this almost blind faith, which we regretfully have in anyone who is in office under the aegis of the Congress or the League, will disappear.

Today I am told I am wrong. Only time can prove this.

Mufti Breaks His Promise

Bevin Lodges Protest With Egyptian Govt.

LONDON, October 23. (A.P.A.): British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that the Mufti of Jerusalem had broken his promise to stay out of Near Eastern politics.

"It is unfortunately clear that the Mufti of Jerusalem has not acted in accordance with the assurance he gave to the Egyptian Prime Minister," Mr. Bevin said. "As a result the British Ambassador in Cairo has complained to the Egyptian Government and Premier Sidky Pasha now has the matter under consideration."

The Mufti, spiritual leader of Palestine Arabs, fled secretly from Paris to Egypt and availed himself of the Arab custom of Royal Sanctuary from King Farouk.

"FEARS OF NEXT WAR UNJUSTIFIED"

(Continued from page 1)

ance with the Assembly's unanimous resolution last Winter.

"Second we must reach agreements which will remove the deadly fear of other weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the same resolution.....The future safety of the United Nations and every member nation depends upon the outcome".

"On behalf of the United States, I say, we are not discouraged. We shall continue to seek agreement by every possible means.

"At the same time, we shall press for the preparation of agreements in order that the Security Council may have at its disposal peace forces adequate to prevent acts of aggression".

He said he intended urging Congress to authorise the United States to do her full part in joining other nations to receive those refugees," who do not wish to return to their former homes.

Vyshinsky-Smuts Tussle Over S. W. Africa

FLUSHING, (New York), Oct. 23 (Reuter) Russia will oppose South-Africa's request to be allowed to annex the mandated territory of South-West Africa, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate, stated in a closed meeting of the Steering Committee of the General Assembly here late last night.

According to a reliable source M. Vyshinsky said: This matter ought not even to be on the agenda. It is contrary to the principles expressed in the Charter. We will oppose it."

Mr. Harry Andrews, South African delegate on the Steering Committee and the Unions Minister in Washington, was reported to have replied: "And we will be happy to answer you."

Russia, it is understood, will also oppose the proposals of Australia and Cuba that veto provision of the United Nations Charter be amended

This was stated by M. Vyshinsky during the long meeting of the Steering Committee which sat until late into the night drawing up recommendations on the agenda to be submitted to the General Assembly.

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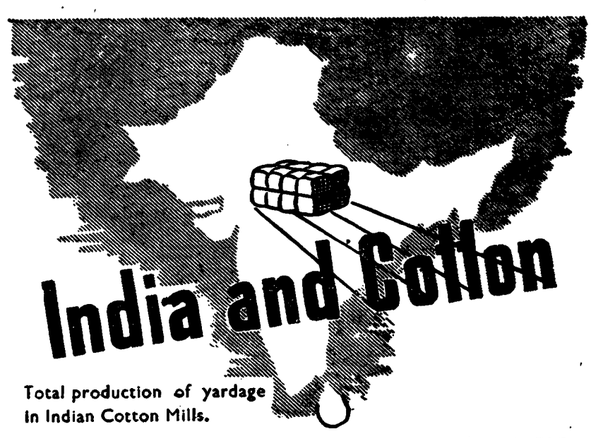

Total production of yardage in Indian Cotton Mills.

Year	Total output	Yds. per capita
1941–42	4, 493, 613, 208 yds.	11·23
1942–43	4, 109, 336, 790 yds.	10·27
1943–44	4, 870, 686, 903 yds.	12·17
1944–45	4, 726, 472, 273 yds.	11·8

● The chart clearly indicates the huge deficiency in indegenous cloth-supply which is made up by foreign import. To day the task before the Indian Textile Industry is to harness all resources and to speed up production to end this shameful chapter of depending upon foreign supply.

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BEVIN THINKS PARIS HAS SCORED OVER VERSAILLES

Endorses Byrnes' Stuttgart Speech On Future Of Germany

LONDON, Oct. 23, (Reuter.): "I do not underestimate the difficulties which lie ahead of us in further discussions before final decision is reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers," said Mr. Bevin, British Foreign Minister, in continuation of his speech in the House of Commons yesterday.

"The Yugoslav Government have said that they will not sign the treaty with Italy nor withdraw their troops from the area of the proposed free port of Trieste which they occupy if a solution based on the French line is upheld.

"I hope the Yugoslav Government will withdraw from this extreme position.

"An essential condition of success in the free territory is that both Yugoslavia and Italy should show goodwill and willingness to subordinate to the general good their irredentist aspirations.

"Both have great responsibilities and great opportunity and I hope they will take it."

ITALY'S MISTAKE IN 1919

On the Italian treaty, Mr. Bevin said that he always thought that Italy went too far in 1919 and thus had brought about reactions now—we had to avoid doing anything which would create an irredentist feeling and he was anxious that Yugoslavia should not make the same mistake as Italy did in 1919.

Government's position had been made clear to the Italians—that Britain had to have regard for the damage done during her aggression, but made every allowance for her services after the armistice.

Britain had tried to find a just plan in her treatment of Italy and made it clear that she was ready to discuss the treaty and other difficulties at the earliest movement after the treaty was signed.

"I look forward to resuming relations on a most cordial basis with the new democratic Italy", he said.

Referring to the Balkan treaty, Mr. Bevin said that the British come up against the difficulty that all states did not accept the principle of equal treatment for all.

Mr. Bevin emphasised the importance of freedom of navigation of the Danube and the necessity of seeing that conservancy work was carried out.

The United Kingdom pressed for inclusion of this clause in the treaty because she knew to her cost that since the international regime existed on the Danube it had been obstructed by one or other of the European states.

FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION ON DANUBE

The problem was urgent. The Danube had a swift current and silted up rapidly. Reports showed that there was the danger of some parts of the mouth becoming totally impassable. He would therefore press this proposal for freedom of navigation earnestly at the future meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Only in this way could the Danube be maintained as a great international waterway of South-East Europe.

Mr. Bevin said that he believed that the ultimate purpose on the Paris Conference had been successfully accomplished. It was never meant to reach a final conclusion. It was the task of the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in New York to agree on the final text and they would consider the recommendations of the Peace Conference.

He did not underestimate, the difficulty concerning the different texts. Each Foreign Minister had his own national interests to defend. He felt sure that if lasting peace and economic recovery which the peoples of the world urgently desired was to be achieved, all must show readiness to recognise the legitimate interests of others and subordinate their own interests.

SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRIAN PROBLEM ESSENTIAL

"If we approach the peace treaties in this spirit, we shall succeed. If not we shall fail. A bad peace treaty would only be a hollow mockery."

Mr. Bevin was deeply disappointed that settlement of the Austrian problem had not been included and he would continue to press for an early discussion of the Austrian treaty.

"Without this treaty, the whole Balkan settlement is incomplete", he declared.

SYSTEM FOR LASTING PEACE

Mr. Bevin then turned to Germany, on which, he said, an agreement was at once the touch stone of relations between the four powers and their opportunity to produce a system of lasting peace and security for the world.

The British Government remained firmly of the opinion that in considering possible approaches to the peace of Europe, the greatest stability was likely to be produced by united effort by the four powers with the co-operation of their smaller Allies (cheers).

If it succeeded, it would lead to general unity in Europe. But to bring it about there would have to be a general improvement in the relations and much greater confidence between the four great Allies.

He said that the British Government found themselves in almost complete agreement with what the United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes said at Stuttgart. It could not be too often repeated that continuance of American interest in Europe was vital to peace in Europe and particularly to future Germany.

DESIRE FOR CO-OPERATION

"In fact, it was one of the brightest parts of the post-war picture and one of the main grounds for hope that a better settlement would be reached this time than after the last war.

Mr. Bevin reiterated how much Britain welcomed the proposals in the draft treaty on German disarmament which Mr. Byrnes had put forward last July.

"We should be glad to see agreement reached on some such proposals for 40 years or whatever period is considered appropriate.

"Equally we welcome Generalissimo Stalin's statement and we are extremely glad of his categorical denial of the idea that Russia might be intending to use Germany against the west.

"We can only hope his words will in practice make easier co-operation between all the Allies in Germany and other questions.

"If therefore we take Mr. Byrnes' speech on American co-operation and Marshal Stalin's words with the declaration, I have just made of Great Britain's desire for four-power co-operation and the known willingness of France to collaborate in European security and if this desire for co-operation can be applied in practice in conference-room and written into the settlement, the future of Europe looks brighter than it has looked for ages."

More Positive Approach Needed, Says Butler

The chief opposition speaker yesterday was Mr. Richard Butler, former Under-Secretary for India. (Mr. Anthony Eden is in Belgium with the British Parliamentary Delegation).

Mr. Butler said that the opposition were in agreement with and supported a large part of what Mr. Bevin said, but added: "I think there is occasion for a more positive statement of our own British attitude in foreign policy if not on this occasion at any rate in some future occasion.

"Mr. Bevin has relied on the empirical method and on morality and has exhibited great patience, but I think there is need for a fundamental reassessment of British policy in the light of resources available to us to enable us to honour our undertakings in every part of the world, in the light of strength of the British Commonwealth, our world commitments and friendships we are continually making and consolidating" Mr. Butler added.

"I think that allied with this there could be further initiative that is an approach to ideals such as those which have been mentioned in such stirring language by Field-Marshal Smuts and by Mr. Churchill.

"We should aim not only at federalisation of Germany but towards a ultimate federal system in Europe as a whole. In my view, we should approach these ideals by economic steps first since economics appear today to be the key to this peace-making period.

Mr. Butler said he hoped that Mr. Bevin's remarks presaged rehabilitation of the British zone in Germany pending achievement if possible of the ideal of unity in Germany. Mr. Butler, in reference to the Far East, asked whether the Government were satisfied that the set up there did justice to the obvious need for Britain to represent her interests in Japan and to exert her influence in the present formative period in the Far East.

He wondered whether the Government did not think that a little more contact of British officers with the administration and with its day-to-day work would not be valuable—whether it would not be possible for the British council to exert itself to a far greater extent than it had done hitherto in Japan particularly in the realm of education.

Mr. Butler said that very unsatisfactory accounts were received about the Commonwealth garrison in Japan. The British did not require anything from Japan, but when their troops were sent there conditions should be of the best.

MAINTAIN SOVEREIGNTY OF TURKEY

Mr. Butler declared that the opposition entirely supported the Foreign Secretary in what he had said about the future of the Montreux Convention. The sovereignty of Turkey should be maintained and, in the interests of all the interested powers, safeguarded. They agreed that the international aspects of this waterway should be maintained by means of international discussions.

With regard to the Italian treaty, while individual parts of it might not appear to be severe, some of them were harsh, and he hoped that they would not be made harsher after further discussions.

Referring to Trieste, he wanted to know what would happen as a result of Yugoslavia's decision to withdraw her decision which he hoped would be reversed. He asked the Government to state that there was no intention to withdraw British and American troops before the final settlement, otherwise there was danger that Trieste might be another Danzig.

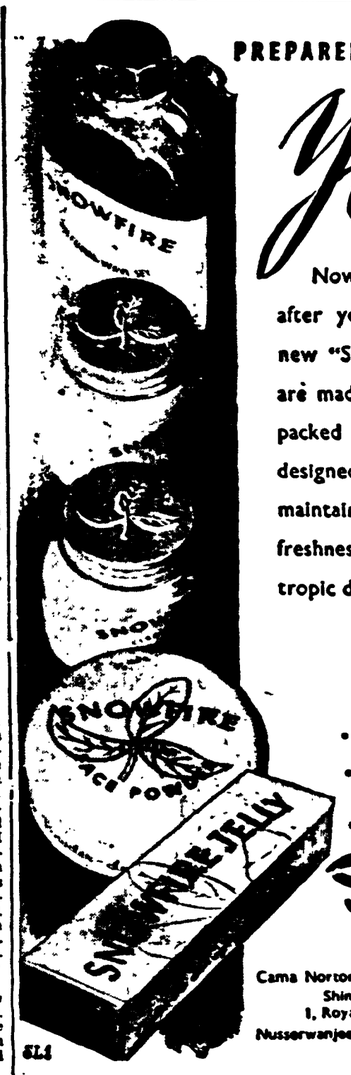
He thought that as regards Tyrol, the Government could take considerable pride in the fact that agreement between Austria and Italy was one of the brightest features of the whole conference.

PROPOSAL FOR SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" understands that Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Legislative Assembly, has invited suggestions from Presidents and Speakers of the Provincial Legislatures, whether the proposed Speakers' Conference can be held at New Delhi some time in January next before the Budget Session of the Central Assembly starts. It will be recalled that a similar conference was held in 1939 at Simla.

BYRNES WELCOMES MUSLIM LEAGUE'S ENTRY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (Reuter): The Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes, told a press conference today that the United States Government was gratified that the Muslim League will participate in India's Interim Government. He told a questioner that the United States was delighted that representation in the Government had been broadened.



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Sikhs Against Vivisection Of India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): Sardar Niranjan Singh Gill, the Sikh leader in a press interview today, urged that the solution of the Indian political and communal problems must be found on progressive lines by looking ahead. Any patched-up solution influenced by the "unruly circumstances" existing today, would not last. Hence he considered it anti-democratic to try to convert a majority into a minority arbitrarily.

Nor was he of the opinion that solutions based entirely on religion would contribute towards the peace and progress of India or the world.

He firmly believed that India should be one and this, he felt, was the general opinion of the Sikhs. The progressive forces of the world were looking forward towards the ultimate formation of a World Commonwealth and to think of breaking up the unity of India would not contribute towards the progress of civilisation.

Sardar Niranjan Singh favoured the readjustment of provincial boundaries in order to remove the present population ratios which had created fears some unnecessary and some legitimate, in the minds of both Muslims and Sikhs. In areas where certain communities or races were in an overwhelming majority they should be given full opportunities and freedom to develop their own culture and ideas and these states or provinces should combine to form one India.

Sardar Niranjan Singh saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today. He will meet Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel tomorrow.

B. B. And C. I. Suburban Service Disorganised

BOMBAY, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Some disorganisation of the B. B. and C. I. suburban services occurred today due to the fracture of the catenary wire north of Khar.

The fracture occurred at about 6-40 a. m. this morning necessitating single-line working between Bandra and Andheri until 9-50 a. m.

Normal service was resumed after a few hours.

Syrian Christian Bishops In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Their Graces Ghevarghese Mar Gregorius and Paulose Mar Severius, Jacobite Syrian Christian Bishops of Angamali and Cochin Dioceses are now in Bombay 'en route' to Malabar after consecration at Home, in Syria by His Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch. Their Graces arrived in Bombay on the morning of 21st instant by S.S. 'Barela' and will proceed to their dioceses after celebrating 'Holy Qurbana' at the Armenian Church, Medows Street, at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Their Graces Ghevarghese Mar Gregorius and Paulose Mar Severius will celebrate Holy Qurbans at 9-30 a.m. at the Armenian Church, Medows Street, Fort, on 24th instant.

New York Cotton Shows Stubborn Resistance

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING AND COVERING

Wall Street Market Irregular

NEW YORK, October 22 (U.P.A.): Firm prices featured today's spasmodically active trading on the New York Cotton Exchange.

The market opened 45 to 105 higher. It closed on a rally with final gains ranging from 108 to 133. Despite recurring flurries of hedge selling and nervous liquidation, the market showed stubborn resistance. Investment buying and covering were more apparent on the theory that the market has weathered the worst of the storm provoked by the recent distressed speculative liquidation.

Attention is now expected to turn back to the tight statistical position and the vast demand for raw cotton and textiles. Buyers again pointed out that the recent decline didn't change the fundamental conditions and the consumers are faced with the smallest crop in 25 years and the insatiable demand for textiles.

Today's volume fell under Monday's all time record total of 754, 500 bales. Yesterday's rush business kept brokers busy confirming orders until a late hour at night. Buyers placed much significance throughout the market to the agitation a foot in the South urging farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices. This suggested that further hedge selling would not be done at sacrifice prices and act as a stabilizing factor on the market.

Members of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee are urging "all farmers to hold their cotton until the market has an opportunity to stabilize itself."

A sub-committee headed by Congressman Pace added, "If they do this most of the losses of the past week may soon be regained.

The House group pointed out that farmers in need of cash can acquire funds under the government loan programme and asserted, "farmers should clearly understand that if they continue selling their cotton in a disorganized market, they will simply be adding to the forces that are reducing the price."

NEW YORK, October 22. (Reuter): Wallstreet: Irregularly lower tendencies continued to prevail in slow dealings. Caution was the watchword with the still labour demands. Besides the strikes already handicapping industry. A new threat of soft coal stoppage is posed in John Lewis demand for a conference on November first with Government officials to negotiate a new united mine workers contract. The credit side is featured by optimism of a republican victory in November and reports that decontrol of steel prices is imminent as well as expectations of favourable major company reports and dividends in coming weeks. Somewhat better support for assorted favourites, notably textiles, appeared in the final hour on pleasing corporate developments while rails gave a mixed response to reports that a freight rate decision is in the offing.

Elsewhere the market rallied from the lows but the averages still finished on balance moderately under yesterday. The market closed irregular.

American Telephone & Telegrapn, 173-7/8, Amerex Holding Co., 37, Anaconda Copper Mining, 38-1/2, Chase National Bank, 37-5/8, Sinclair Oil, 15-1/2, Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., 64-1/2, General Electric, 38-5/8, General Motors, 50-1/8, Ingersol Rand, 119-1/2 correct, International Nickel, 31-1/8, National City Bank of New York, 48-1/2, New York Central Rail Road Co., 15-1/8, Secony Vacuum Corporation, 14, Taxas Corporation, 58, Union Carbon and Carbide, 94, U. S. Smelting Refinding Mining, 43, U. S. Steel Corporation Common, 70-7/8, Western Union Telegraph, 28-3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 22.

December	33.95+130
January	33.72+122
March	33.70+132
March highest	33.70+132
March lowest	32.55+17
May	33.8+133
July	32.20+125
October	29.00+110
Middling Spot	34.63+118

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	33.90+90
March	33.55+119
May	33.04+134
July	32.03+93
Middling Spot	33.75+85

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Oct. 22.
January 2.04-1/4 to 2.04-1/4.
March 1.96-5/8 bid.
May 1.91-7/8 to 1.92.

LONDON BULLION
London, Oct. 22.
London Silver Spot and Forward 56 1/2d

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 22.
London Gold Bars fine per oz £8-12-3

LONDON WHEAT
London, Oct. 22.
Australian wheat (Bulk) October quoted 77/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 22.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£99 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	113 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and further	108 7/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	118 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent ..	120 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	11 13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	84
National Bank of India	38

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM ON SIZEABLE CASH SALES
CHICAGO, Oct. 22, (UPA.)

On the Chicago Commodity Exchange today, wheat prices firmed after an early decline, rising almost three cents, per bushel on mill buying and trade covering against additional sizeable sales of cash wheat in the northwest and sizeable markets for the export programme.

N. Y. Cottonseed Prices Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPA.)

Crude cottonseed oil today was reported in demand at 25 cents per pound while crushing mills in the Southeast were reported to be bidding 100 dollars per ton for cottonseed which is an advance of 30 dollars per ton over prevailing prices last Thursday when controls on vegetable oils were lifted

Worth Street Activity Broadens

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPA.)

Activity on the Worth Street cotton cloth market broadened considerably today

While the amount of goods sold was not disclosed, producers pointed out that present production is geared to put around 200,000,000 yards a week. They pointed out that most of October production has been sold and that a huge unsatisfied demand is still apparent for desirable constructions.

The market was steadied by the stabilization of raw cotton price tendencies and indications that November fabric ceilings will be little changed.

Mill executives reported additional releases of several million yards of standard constructions for shipment through the balance of the year and early next year.

Market observers described the demand as "terrific."

WHO LIQUIDATED COTTON HOLDINGS?

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 22 (UPA).

The Houston Press today said that Houston Cotton Exchange members believe that the Houston firm of Messrs: Anderson and Clayton was the unnamed "spot cotton firm" that liquidated Thomas Jordan of New Orleans.

The paper quoted an exchange member as saying. It is my guess that the Houston firm probably made about two million dollars on the deal."

Mr. Lamar Fleming, president of Anderson and Clayton, did not confirm or deny the report.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The Cotton market opened quiet to-day under the influence of weakness in silver market and fluctuated within a narrow range.

Recently there was increased buying on hopes of favourable Government cotton policy and the market believes that cotton having 3/4 inch staple and below will be allowed to export but so far there is no announcement and the market is awaiting the same.

However it must be observed that on expectations of liberal exports, some long interest is created which is likely to be liquidated on strong markets. Thus it is not advisable to have any constructive interest.

The market opened at Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 443 for January and improved at Rs. 444/4 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared some liquidation and January contract quietened at Rs. 443/8.

Later on the market was dull with restricted business and January was quoted at Rs. 443/8. The market closed at 2-30 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. Jan.	.....	443	8 0
I.C.C. March	.....	452	8 0
I.C.C. May	.....	461	8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1657 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

	Hi.	L.	Close.
I.C.C. Jan.	445/12	443/8	445
I.C.C. March	454/12	452/12	454/4
I.C.C. May	464	462	463/8
Karachi Jan.	47/6/9	47/2/3	47/2/6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The local silver market was easy today on increased professional selling while Gold is supported by local choxseys. Moreover there are constant reports of local traders buying silver in London market at cheaper rates. These reports are responsible for increased selling pressure but Bulls are firmly holding actual stocks.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 148/8 and improved at Rs. 150/2 on short covering but again declined at Rs. 149/5 on renewed selling. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 162.

Gold opened at Rs. 91/2 and quickly improved at Rs. 93 but under increased offerings declined at Rs. 91/8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 100/4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69.

Later on there was increased selling in Gold and the market declined at Rs. 89. Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver		151	0 0
Forward Silver		149	11 0
Ready Gold		99	8 0
Forward Gold		89	0 0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 23.

To-day being 'Kali Chaudash' a Hindu holiday, the local Produce market remained closed.

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Oct. 22
United States price of foreign silver ..... 90 1/8 cents

Heavy Trade Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Cotton opened strong owing to heavy trade and commission house and replacement buying on better news from Worth Street textile quarters. Some emphasis was placed on the partial settlement of the maritime strike, while some traders were even attempting to revive statistical factors as a bull point. Following another slight setback, the market firmed materially on more aggressive trade and other demand with replacement buying still noticeable. Contracts were distinctly scarcer, giving greater emphasis to the suggestion that necessitous liquidation was completed. The session closed firm. According to local circles 150,000 to 175,000 bales of cotton were sold recently for shipment abroad principally to France.

More Armed Clashes In Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (Reuter): More clashes between Greek troops, rebels and people described as "Albanians" were reported to-day from different parts of Greece. According to the Greek General Staff, one Greek soldier was killed in a clash with "armed Albanians" on the Greco-Albanian border in the area which Greece claimed from Albania at the Paris Conference. The reported incident may have occurred on either Albanian or Greek soil as the border is extremely difficult to define.

The armed band stated to consist of 400 Communists, which clashed with Greek police near Skavohori, western Macedoria, is stated here to have worn British battle-dress and black berets.

The Greek ministry of public order reported that some police were killed and some wounded. Other reports reaching here to-day said that the rebels attacked a police post near Deskati, between Thessaly and Macedonia, killing two officers and eleven police

U. S. May Impose Quota On Imports Of Cotton

EFFECT ON INDIAN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (U. P. A.): Sometime probably before the end of this year, President Harry Truman is going to find on his desk documents which will cause him to decide whether the United States should revive her pre-war quota on the imports of Indian short staple harsh or rough cotton. The results of such quota would be to cut down Indian sales of this commodity to the United States from the present volume.

At present, there is a sharp division among Governmental Departments on this issue and Truman must even usually decide.

Public hearings were held last week at which farmers from the Cotton States clashed in their opinion with that of manufacturers of furniture and bedding on this issue. The former want the quota re-established to protect the price of the American grown cotton. Others want unrestricted importation because cotton is now in short supply.

FREE TRADE.

Governmental departments are split over this issue with officials of the Department of Agriculture favouring the present unlimited importation system on the grounds that the quota would run contrary to the programme of freer international trade which this country is trying to get other nations to adopt at the present London Conference.

Neutral observers think that the State Department has a good chance to come out on top on this situation, at least during the period when cotton remains in short supply in the United States as a result of poor crop and heavy consumption.

The United States Tariff Commission is engaged in drafting a report of its hearings and other facts to submit to President Harry Truman who must make the decision. Officials said that previous such reports had taken from one to three months and therefore, it is not likely that the problem will reach Truman's desk until the end of the year. This will at least give India some time more which to ship this in type of cotton.

More and more economists in and outside the Government here are forecasting a recession in prices within the next year or eighteen months as production of goods nears its peak and consumers' demands become nearer satisfied. Economists calculate that this should be good for buyers in other countries such as India who want a large volume of goods from the United States but whose supply of dollars is limited.

Naturally, all such forecasts are conditioned by a recognition of the possibility of a new upward price spiral if labour starts another series of strikes to get higher wages such as was the case in one of the largest automobile plants which is now facing its second wage demand within a year.

WAGE DEMANDS

However, the American Federation of Labour which is the biggest Union in the United States with more than seven million workers, now has taken the position that new wage demands will only cause prices of things bus to go up higher. Therefore, this Union is urging its members to increase production in the belief that as soon as consumer goods are plentiful then prices will come down automatically and workers' present wages will buy more, thus giving them better living conditions than actual wage increases would do.

Ambedkar Pessimistic About Interim Government

Wants Re-Introduction Of 1935 Act As Remedy To Current Evils

LONDON, Oct. 22. (Reuter):

In the course of an interview to Reuter's Correspondent on the Indian constitutional situation, Dr. Ambedkar said:—

"It is quite definite that they are not friends—they are not even allies", he added. "We know people who are allies though not friends but the Muslim League and the Congress Party have gone into the Provisional Government as adversaries. What can we expect? One can hardly call that a coalition. It is really in a sense Government of one country by two nations."

Dr. Ambedkar said that this was not the time for party Government in India. "We are practically in the midst of a civil war", he asserted. "You may not like to call it a civil war, but that is the spirit behind it. At this time there should be a real coalition government consisting of all parties at the centre just as you in Britain had during the war.

I think the coming ten years are so critical in the destiny of India that unless all parties work together we will not be able to put the country anyway you like."

"We must remember that we shall have to create such a feeling in India", continued Dr. Ambedkar.

"Hereafter there will be no such thing in India as section 93 of the Government of India Act of 1935. Section 93 was really a constitutional brake upon anarchy however much it was hated by the people", Dr. Ambedkar said and added: "There will be no British troops. It is in the light of these circumstances that we must work in India for the purpose of creating that co-operative spirit among all parties and people that alone can help us in future."

Dr. Ambedkar confessed himself unhappy both about the present and the future. "After all", he asked, "what had we achieved and what is it that the future has in prospect?—two nations dividing the country geographically into three fragments."

"Which way does hope lie"? I asked Dr. Ambedkar.

"I have no idea", he answered, "but if I had arranged matters I would have proposed reintroduction of the Government of India Act of 1935."

"That Act", he said "presupposed a United India and it might have altered the communal part of the situation in a manner that would have given a greater protection to certain minorities who felt they did not have enough protection.

"Then I would have said work the united constitution for ten years. At the end of ten years, have a constituent assembly and divide the country anyway you like."

"If the British had done that", declared Dr. Ambedkar, "they could have said our greatest achievement has been the unity of India, and although we have made many mistakes and done many wrongs, the unity we have achieved has more than compensated for the wrongs and errors of 150 years and we intended to hand over the inheritance intact."

"I have come over on a political mission to see Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Mr. Winston Churchill, and others", Dr. Ambedkar said. "I want to put my point of view—with what success I cannot say, as to the injustice the Cabinet Mission and the Labour Party have done to the Scheduled Castes. I think personally the Cabinet Mission was misinformed."

"Now", concluded Dr. Ambedkar, "in the reconstituted Indian Provisional Government, we have, the labour government instead of allowing the Scheduled Castes to be nursed by their own mother—that is by having two representatives in the Cabinet—appointed two wet nurses in the shape of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gandhi."

Dr. Ambedkar is having a memorandum printed setting out the case for the scheduled castes and will wait until this is ready before approaching political leaders.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast Till Friday Morning: Weather will continue to be dry.

Outlook For Further 2 Days: No change in weather is expected.

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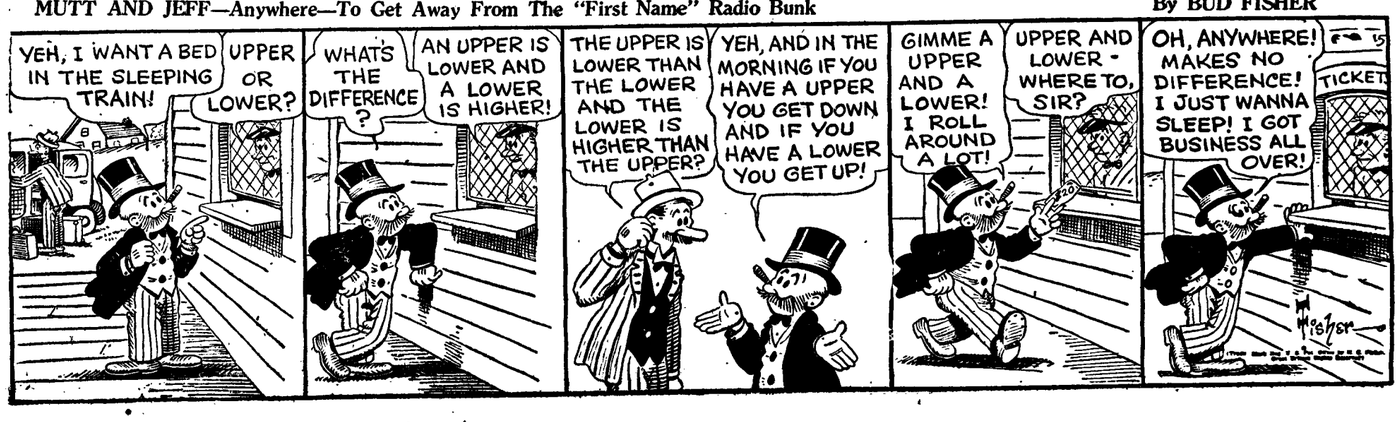
MUTT AND JEFF—Anywhere—To Get Away From The "First Name" Radio Bunk — By BUD FISHER


YEH, I WANT A BED IN THE SLEEPING TRAIN!
UPPER OR LOWER?
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?
AN UPPER IS LOWER AND A LOWER IS HIGHER!
THE UPPER IS LOWER THAN THE LOWER AND THE LOWER IS HIGHER THAN THE UPPER?
YEH, AND IN THE MORNING IF YOU HAVE A UPPER YOU GET DOWN AND IF YOU HAVE A LOWER YOU GET UP!
GIMME A UPPER AND A LOWER! I ROLL AROUND A LOT!
UPPER AND LOWER - WHERE TO, SIR?
OH, ANYWHERE! MAKES NO DIFFERENCE! I JUST WANNA SLEEP! I GOT BUSINESS ALL OVER!
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To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a famous female dancer with sweet voice and national views to give her performance in a national drama to be staged on the occasion of the Congress Session in Meerut. Apply with photo and terms to Box No. 3708, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates, strong in English, History and Science. Decent start with scales plus D.A. sanctioned by Department & P.F. Posts Permanent. Apply sharp to the Municipal President, Prantij, Dt. Ahmedabad. (257)

A large British Pharmaceutical Company has vacancies for young experienced stenographers. Apply stating age, experience, caste, etc. to P.O. Box 693, Bombay 1. (261)

Applications are invited from Graduates and Undergraduates for Clerical Posts in a well-known Textile Mill of Bombay for their various departments in the mills. Persons with experience preferred. Decent salary offered. Apply Box No. 284, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted in Delhi an Office Secretary for the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. Preference will be given to persons with journalistic experience with initiative, organising and executive ability. Apply stating age and qualifications. Starting salary Rs. 500 to 700 according to qualifications. Apply to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosn. "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Allahabad.

Wanted immediately Accountant fully qualified and experienced in Gujarati Accounts. Please apply in own handwriting in Gujarati stating previous experience, salary expected, etc., to Box No. 3737, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. I. Two Assistant Lecturers in Physics. Scale of pay Rs. 130-10-200 plus Rs. 10 additional pay plus dearness allowance according to rules. Qualifications: At least a first class B.A. or B.Sc. and M.Sc. II. Two Demonstrators in Biology—one for Botany, another for Zoology—and two Demonstrators in Physics, Scale of Pay—Rs. 75-5-175 plus Rs. 10 additional pay plus dearness allowance according to rules. Qualifications—Preferably a first class B.Sc. Last date for receipt of applications 1st November, 1946. Application form, etc., obtainable from the Principal. A 1 1/2 anna stamped addressed envelope to accompany inquiry. 259

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Rooms available in immediate booking, Vegetarians only. Call on. Bulsroyce Syndicate, Bulsroyce Colony, Military Road, Santa Cruz. (3716)

Wanted one room and bathroom furnished or unfurnished separate entrance, between Fort and Colaba area—rent not more than Rs. 60/- Apply Box No. 3720, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry with less expenditure. Apply Shree Digvijaysinhji, Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3485)

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol for Professional Diploma Courses, viz., Company Secretarial, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 3738

MEDICAL ADLETS.

A most powerful, highly effective and world renowned remedy for Asthma, "Chitrakot Asthma Relieving Buty", Cures Asthma radically by one single dose. Taken on 9-11-46 full moon. Correspondence in English with clean address. Manager Mahatma Naga Baba, Ayurved Ashram, Post Chitrakot, U.P. (3683)

Chitrakot-Hills-Herb—Relieves the dreadful Asthma radically by single dose to be taken on 9-11-46 (Full moon). Apply in English or Hindi: Manager, Sri Sewa Mandal, P.O. Chitrakot, U.P. 3732

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Area Sole Distributors for Peninsular Chemical Industrial Ltd. to push their products as well as remaining unsold shares. For Agencies and trade terms please write to Sole Agents M/S D. Basu & Co., Ltd. 115, Canning Street, Calcutta. 234

Wanted—Agents for our High Class and Cheap Cigarettes. Ask for Samples and Free Calendar 1946, N. I. Cigarette Co., Beadon Road, Lahore. 83

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted the following Machines, complete new or second-hand (1) for making Pearl or Powder Barley, (2) one for making biscuits. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Gulab Bagh Industries, Hathras. (260)

Wanted:—To purchase 2nd hand sizing, looms, winding, warping machines. Please communicate at once, stating detailed specification, maker, present condition, place of delivery, etc., with lowest quotation. H. B. Mukherjee & Co., 20, Strand Road, Calcutta. (282)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—One Consignment Woollen Ankle Socks. Made in England. Apply to Box No. 3739, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

SURPLUS AMERICAN STORES

Catalogues

SEALED TENDERS are invited, addressed to Tata Aircraft Limited, Titaghur Air Depot, 24 Parganas, for the purchase of the following:—

I. A LARGE VARIETY OF CEMENTING MATERIALS CLEANERS AND POLISHERS, SEALING AND JOINING COMPOUNDS, FABRIC WATER-PROOFING COMPOUNDS, GLUES, AND PUTTY.
SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE FOR APPLICATION: Tender No. SA-16/1(07).
LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF TENDERS: 19th November 1946 by 10-30 a.m.
OFFER TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE UNTIL: 19th December 1946.
II. LINSEED OILS, TURPENTINE, SOAPS, WAXES, SHELLAC AND RESIN PRODUCTS, AND A GROUP OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS INCLUDING OIL STAINS, WOOD FILLERS, DECALCOMANIA TRANSFER PROPELLER FEATHERING SWITCHES, BRONZE GILT POWDER, PROTECTIVE HAND CREAM, ETC.
SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE FOR APPLICATION: TENDER No. SA-17/1(07).
LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING TENDERS: 25th November, 1946 by 10-30 a.m.
OFFERS TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE UNTIL: 25th December, 1946.
Full lists of the stores may be obtained by intending purchasers from the Company.
TENDER FORMS are obtainable from the Company (price Rs. 3/- each), to which are attached permits for inspection of the stores at the Depots where they are located.
All sales are subject to the "Company's conditions of Contract".

TATA AIRCRAFT, LIMITED
TITAGHUR AIR DEPOT, 24 PARGANAS, BENGAL

TA161. 249

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIRDA IN KOLHAPUR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Hirda Merchants and general public that the sale of Hirda (Myrabolan) in Kolhapur State as well as of Ichalkaranji and Bavda Jahagirs will be held on MONDAY 18TH NOVEMBER 1946, before the Hon'ble Development Minister, Kolhapur State, Kolhapur, at 4 P.M. in the Old Palace. Detailed information as regards the conditions of sale and agreement can be had on demand from the office of the undersigned.

W. G. PADGAONKAR.
Conservator of Forests,
Kolhapur State, Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, -10-1946. (238)

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

NAME: RUDOLF ARTHUR COLE,
Present Nationality: GERMAN.
Full Address—GILDER HOUSE, Warden Road, Bombay. (182)

NOTICE

The next session of the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' Class at Poona will commence on 2nd January 1947. The duration of the Course is 5 months. There are 50 vacancies of which forty are reserved for ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen will be granted a scholarship of Rs 40/- p.m. and certain other concessions laid down by Government on condition that they agree to serve Government for 5 years if required.

Applications stating full name and address, date and place of birth, and educational qualifications should be sent to the Assistant Director of Public Health, C.R.D. Poona, so as to reach him not later than 20th November 1946.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

APPLICATIONS FOR the post of EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISORS are invited from persons who should be at least matriculates and possess practical experience in propaganda and Education in Co-operation. Graduates will be preferred. The Appointments will be permanent on a scale of salary 75-5/2-90 E.B. 95-5-130 plus such dearness allowance as may be sanctioned by the Executive Committee from time to time. The Candidates will have to tour in the Districts allotted to them. Applications giving full details regarding age, educational qualifications, practical experience in Co-operation, etc., should be sent so as to reach the Honorary Secretary, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 7th November, 1946. 289

NOTICE

WANTED LABOUR CONTRACTORS for unloading charcoal wagons at Sewree Coal Depot. They should quote their terms so as to reach the undersigned before 12 o'clock on 28th October 1946, stating the number of wagons that they would be able to unload every day. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. K JOSHI,
Under-Secretary to Government,
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay. 291

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
(Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a few temporary posts of Clerks in the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment (Department of Labour). The candidates selected will draw pay in the following scale PLUS the dearness and other allowances admissible under the rules:—

(a) If in permanent Government Service old or revised scales of pay of Clerks III Division in the Government of India, as may be admissible, viz:
(i) Rs. 90-4-130 (E.B.)—134-4-170.
(ii) Rs. 60-2-80-3-125 (E.B. after 95).
(iii) Rs. 60-3-105-4-125 (E.B.)—4-145-5-170.
(iv) A minimum of Rs. 100 p.m. will be admissible to the Lady Clerks in the above scales.
(b) If in temporary Government service or for new entrants.
(i) Rs. 60-5-100 (E.B.)—10-120.
(ii) A minimum of Rs. 90 p.m. will be admissible to Lady Clerks in the above scale.

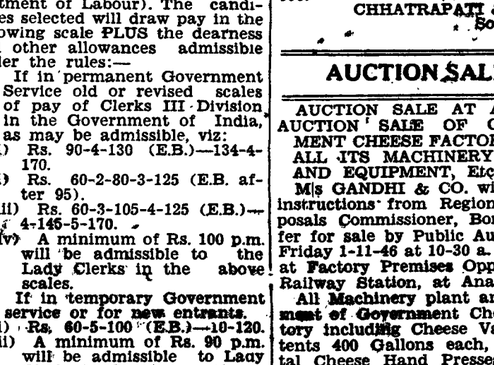
2. Candidate should at least be matriculate, and must be typist with a speed of at least 45 words per minute. Any previous experience of Office work will be considered as an additional qualification. The candidates must be prepared to come for an interview at their own expense.

3. Applications stating age, academic qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th October, 1946.

(H. C. MAHINDROO),
Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment (Department of Labour), Gurdwara Road, New Delhi. 288

"WIT" LEATHER BELTING

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD, 9, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609



TO OUR PATRONS

We offer our heartiest Diwali Greetings and wish them a very happy and Prosperous New Year.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS
LIMITED
WADALA BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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Name: MAJOR PETZAL, ERNST WALTER, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Present Nationality. STATELESS.
Full Address. PALM COURT, Queens Road, Bombay. (290)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN that EBRAHIM ABOOBAKAR, OMER ABUBAKAR and SULEMAN ABUBAKAR have contracted to sell the below mentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim to the said properties of whatsoever kind is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 139, Medows Street, Bombay, within twenty days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—ALL that piece of Port Trust Leasehold Land situate on the South Side of Karwar Street admeasuring 906 6/9 Square Yards and

SECONDLY—ALL that piece of Port Trust Leasehold land situate on the South Side of Karwar Street admeasuring 763 Square Yards BOTH the said pieces of land with buildings standing thereon bear New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1/1161-1162, 1163, 1165 and 2/1161 of the Fort Division and the buildings bear Municipal Ward A2 No. 2724, Street No. 25 Karwar Street and Ward 2A No. 2726, Street Nos. 9-11-15-17 and 19 and registered in the Book of the Port Trustees under Rent Roll No. 996.

CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Solicitors.
287

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE AT ANAND
AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CHEESE FACTORY WITH ALL ITS MACHINERY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, Etc.

M|s GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay offer for sale by Public Auction on Friday 1-11-46 at 10-30 a. m. (S.T.) at Factory Premises Opp. Anand Railway Station, at Anand.

All Machinery plant and Equipment of Government Cheese Factory including Cheese Vats Contents 400 Gallons each, Horizontal Cheese Hand Presses (Heavy type) Electrical Agitators 1|2 H.P. 446 Volts, Electric Motors Shredding Machine, Stone Roller Machine, cheese Filling Machine, Hand Cutting Machine, Grooving Machine etc.

TERMS: 25% deposit balance within 7 days and delivery within 21 days. If purchasers will fail to observe conditions regarding payment and delivery, deposit and purchase money will be forfeited and sale cancelled.

AUCTION SALE OF DOCUMENTS OF 3 CASES CODLIVER OIL.

M|s GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M|s Kroz & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers Empire Chemist, sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 26-10-46 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows St., Fort, Bombay:—

Documents of 3 Cases Codliver Oil (Emulsion), each case of 50 Dozen, 8 Ozs. Bottle, per S|S Clan Angus.

Terms: 25% deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

IMPROVED AMENITIES FOR LOWER CLASS PASSENGERS
Presenting the 1946-47 Railway Budget, Sir Edward Benthall said:
... Intensive study of new coach designs promises more comfortable travelling for inter and third class passengers with sleeping accommodation for both classes and better lighting and fans for inter-class compartments. There will be increased space per passenger.

Journeys of the Future

To-day thousands of people traverse this vast land by rail, whether it be for private or business reasons.

With growing national consciousness, the desire to see and know their own great country will impel many more to travel. Where thousands travel to-day, tens of thousands will travel to-morrow.

In this essential service as in many other fields of industry and commerce, steel—the metal of strength—plays a conspicuous and vital part.

An Artist's impression of a new type of coach.

TATA STEEL

Issued by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Head Sales office: 102A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

(SECTION MS OF 2nd CATALOGUE)

Following is a comprehensive list of stores that will be sold by MS Directorate as and when they become available. Some of them are now available and listed in the above catalogue.

Stationery Stores: Paper and paper products; Books, maps and magazines; Cabinets and filing devices; Pens; Nibs; etc.

Drugs and Chemicals: Injectible and oral drugs; Vaccine and sera; Biological reagents; Hygienic chemicals; Ointments and external appliances; etc.

Dressings and Bandages: Plasters, etc.

Surgical and Dental Instruments: Anaesthetic, ear, nose, throat and orthopaedic equipments; Ligatures; Nursing, dispensary, hygienic, dental, veterinary and post-mortem appliances and instruments; Anti-malarial, blood transfusion, opthalmic and gynaecological equipment; X-ray apparatus; Films and chemicals; other instruments including hypodermic syringes and suture needles; etc.

Other Medical and Veterinary Stores.

Acids and Chemicals: Basic chemicals; Fine chemicals excluding photographic and medicinal chemicals; Gases including refrigerant and industrial gases; Coal-tar and products; Soaps; Perfumery; Detergent Alcohol and industrial solvents; etc.

Paints, Varnishes and Enamels: Dry and mixed paints; Enamels; Varnishes; Dopes; Distempers; etc.

Petrol, Kerosene and Fuel Oil: Motor spirits; Kerosene; Fuel oil; etc.

Lubricating Oils: Mineral and vegetable lubricating oils, etc..

Other Petroleum and Oil Products: Greases and petroleums; Road-dressing materials; Vegetable, castor, linseed and cocoanut oils; etc.

Amenity Stores: Games materials; Musical instruments; etc.

Other Miscellaneous Stores: Cutlery and crockery; Glass sheet and hollowware excluding bottles; Rubber and rubberised goods; Enamelware; Kitchenware; Brushware and components; etc.

Full details giving description and condition of stores, quantity, location, etc. and the method of tendering are contained in Section MS of the Second Catalogue which is available at Rs. 3/- on or about 21st October, 1946, from the addresses given below:

A. Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at
BOMBAY - Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
CALCUTTA - 6, Esplanade East.
LAHORE - G.P.O. Square, The Mall.
CAWNPORE - 15/159, Civil Lines.

B. Dy. Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at
KARACHI - Variava Building, McLeod Road.
MADRAS - United India Life Building, Esplanade.

C. All important Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Mail orders for the catalogue must be accompanied by Money Order or Indian Postal Order.

NOTE: Watch for further announcement regarding Section MS of Third Catalogue which will contain a further list of stores available for disposal.

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES, NEW DELHI

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